THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXX. LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1860.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,
THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.—IN ADVANCE.—Daily Journal $10 a month, $6 if paid in advance, or $30 if not paid within three months; Country Daily $5; Tri-Weekly $5; Weekly $2; Evening Bulletin $6 a year or 12½ cents a week if mailed $5.

Half-sheet Daily Journal delivered to subscribers at 12½ cents per week.

ONE PRICE.—IN ADVANCE.—Weekly—1 copy $2; 10 copies or more $1 50 each.

Papers sent by mail are payable in advance.

Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

One square, changeable weekly, per annum	40 00
Do, do 2 times per week, per annum	60 00
Do, do 3 times do, do	100 00

Each additional square, one-half the above prices.

Advertisements published at intervals—$1 for first insertion and 75 cents for each subsequent one.

Announcing candidates, $5 per week for each name.

Yearly advertisers pay quarterly; all others in advance.

Real estate and steamboat advertisements, sheriff and commissioners' sales, patent medicines, theatrical, circus or similar advertising, not published by the year.

Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward, and other public meetings, and such like, half price.

Editorial notices and communications inserted in editorial columns and intended to promote private interests, 20 cents per line; these only inserted at the discretion of the editors.

No communications will be inserted unless accompanied by the real name of the author.

Financial advertisements—Accounts for first insertion and 12½ cents for each continuance; each change considered a new advertisement. Standing advertisements for regular packets for a season of not over six months, $12 for one half, and $6 for each additional half.

Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above prices; if inserted in Daily Journal and continued, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one-fourth the above prices.

Advertisements kept on the inside of the Journal are charged an extra price.

ADVERTISING RATES—IN WEEKLY JOURNAL.—Each square (10 lines or less), first insertion.....$1 00
Each continuance.....50

Written notice must be given to take out and stop advertisements of yearly advertisers before the year expires, otherwise we shall charge for all done.

No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued within a previous notice to us, nor will any change be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

MEDICAL.

DR. A. J. VANDERSLICE,
Late Professor of the Ecole Clinique de Medicine Pharmacie in Paris,

A Practitioner for Twenty-nine Years Past,

ANNOUNCES to his friends and the public that he continues to devote his time to the curing of the following Diseases, viz., Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Pile, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Piles, Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatism, Scrofula, White Swelling, Nervous Affections, Fever and Ague, Bilious Complaints, &c.

Dr. Vanderslice has met with a great success by his peculiar mode of treatment of diseases where other very eminent physicians have failed to produce a cure. To attest his confidence in his own skill and merit, he will undertake the cure of all maladies mentioned above, accepting the cost of the medicine, requiring no fee until after the restoration of their health.

Diseases of a peculiar character he guarantees to remove radically in a few weeks, no matter how severe or of long standing the disease, an effectual cure, or be required to pay. Females suffering from irregularities, nervousness, debility, &c., can be permanently relieved by Dr. V.

Invalids in any section of the country, by addressing a letter to him (post paid), and enclosing a fee, can have advice and medicine promptly sent them.

☞ Residence on Green street, third door below Floyd.

☞ Private Office on Floyd street, between Market and Jefferson. Office hours from 9 to 12 A. M. and from 3 to 6 P. M. ja 0 dtf

THE PREMATURE
Decay of Youth.

JUST PUBLISHED BY DR. STONE,

PHYSICIAN to the Troy Lung and Hygeiic Institute, a treatise on the early Decay of American Youth; the vice of Self-Abuse and its direful consequences; Seminal Weakness and other diseases of the Sexual Organs in both male and female.

The above work has received the highest commendation from several leading papers of the Unionas one of the most able ever published on this subject of such vital interest. It is for gratuitous distribution, and it will be sent by mail in a sealed envelope to any part of the country free of charge, on receipt of two stamps for postage.

☞ *Fail not to send and obtain this book.*

A Word of Solemn Conscientious Advice to those who will Reflect.

It is a solemn fact that 100,000 die annually in the United States with consumption, marasmus, or premature decay. There cannot be an effect without an adequate cause. In view of the awful destruction of human life and health, by marasmus or premature exhaustion and decay of the nervous system—nervous debility, caused by sexual diseases, such as the vice of Self-abuse, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Impotence, Leucorrhœa Virulent *private* diseases, both in male and female, and Sterility, or barrenness, Disease of the Kidneys, and in view of the deceptions which are practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such disease by quacks and pseudo pretenders, the Directors of the Troy Lung and Hygeiic Institute have instructed their attending physician to give medical advice, free of charge, to the afflicted, male or female, who may apply by letter or personally, with a description of their case, as to a true and reliable means of cure. And the Institution proposes to treat the unfortunate, and in cases of extreme poverty and suffering, for a sum that will only compensate the cost of medicines.

☞ The most reliable consultations advice will at all times be given by the physician of the Institution, both to Male and Female, respecting diseases of the sexual organs. Medicines and treatment will be sent by mail or express to applicants, to all parts of the country, and the Institution will guarantee the success of treatment.

☞ The attending physician will be found at the Institution for consultation, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. of each day, Sundays, in the forenoon.

Address DR. ANDREW STONE,
Physician to the Troy Lung and Hygeiic Institution, and Physician for diseases of the Heart, Throat, and Lungs, 96 Fifth street Troy, N. Y. fd&wly

Wanted,

ENERGETIC CANVASSERS FOR OUR POPULAR and rapid-selling Publications. For particulars, call at our office, No. 8 Masonic Temple.
ja 18 dly BILL & BLOTHERS.

FEED MILL
AND
FEED STORE.

MILLER & JENNINGS,
Main street, between Eighth and Ninth streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE have in successful operation one of FELTON'S PORTABLE GRIST-MILLS, and are prepared to Grind all kinds of Feed Stuffs, Corn and Cob, Corn Meal, Corn and Cob With Wheat, Rye, Oats, or Barley

They will also keep Hay, Oats, and Flour for sale and do Grinding Chiefly for cash.
jan25 dtf

PRICES REDUCED!

January 20, 1860.

FOR THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS I WILL SELL MY stock of

FINE CLOTHING!

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

FOR CASH!

Buyers are invited to examine the stock.

C. M. McCRAW,
a 9 dtf 479 Main st., between Fourth and Fifth.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
SUCCESSORS TO A. SEIGNETTE & CO.,
No. 47 Water street, New York,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Gins, Wines, Fruits, &c.,
sole Agents in the United States for the following highly celebrated Brandies, &c.:
COGNAC.
JULES ROUIN & CO.
ROCHELLE.
ALEX. SEIGNETTE: P. LEVEQUE: A. DELUCE.
FINE OLD CHAMPAGNE.
E. GEANTY; H. SUTTON.
HOLLAND GIN.
GRAPE LEAF; DEW DROP.
We have Agents (by on land) in the principal wine districts of the various grades of Port, Sherry, Madeira, Malaga, Claret, Champagne, and other Wines
Also Scotch and Irish Whiskeys, Jamaica and St. Croix Rums, White Wine Vinegar, Bordeaux Prunes, Olive Oil, Walnuts, Castile Soap, &c.
N. B.—All for sale from
United States Bonded Warehouses,
ENTITLED TO DEBENTURE.
jan2 d6m

Brady's Publishing House.

NEW BOOKS JUST ISSUED.

THE ADVENTURESS, by George Acnutus Sala. 50c.
ETHEL TREVYLIN; or, The Lake Vesuvius, by C. M. Reynolds. 50c.
ADA HIGH; or, The Love Test, by Pierce Egan. 50c.
JANE HORTON; by Jack Brace. 25c.
THE HAUNTED HOMESTEAD, by J. M. Ferrn. 25c.
FAST LIFE; or, Memoirs of the Marquis of Waterford. 25c.

☞ Mailed, free of postage, on receipt of price.

THE WELCOME GUEST, a first class Family Monthly Newspaper, issued at the low rate of *Twenty-five Cents a Year.* Send for a specimen.

☞ Brady's mammoth Catalogue of all the best books sent free of postage.

FREDERIC A. BRADY, Publisher,
24 Ann st., New York.
d22 d6m

☞ Agents Wanted.

$100 REWARD.

ESCAPED from the Kentucky Penitentiary, on Tuesday morning, October 4, about half past 9 o'clock, WM. S. HAPPY, aged 26 years, painter by trade; 5 feet 5 inches high; weighs about 140 pounds; complexion fair; eyes blue; hair dark; small scar under left upper lip; scar on pit of stomach; small scar on forehead, above right temple; scar on inside left foot, under ankle, and on citizen's clothing.

It is supposed that he will make for Illinois, as he is known to have a sister in that State.

The above reward will be paid for the delivery of the convict at the Penitentiary in Frankfort, or his confinement in any jail where I can get him.

J. W. SOUTH,
Keeper of the Kentucky Penitentiary.
oct5 dtf

LICORICE—
15 cases sanford Mase;
20 do extra Spanish Mase;
11 do Calabria Stick;
In store and for sale by C. H. WIRGMAN,
o25 dtf 301 Main st., between Eighth and Ninth.

VIRGINIA TOBACCO—
60 half boxes Cavendish, choice bright the;
45 boxes Black Hawk's sap do;
117 do other fine brands;
In store and for sale by C. H. WIRGMAN,
o25 dtf 301 Main st., between Eighth and Ninth.

SHOT—50 kegs received per Jno. Tompkins and for sale by
fl ALLEN, MOORE, & HADEN.

200 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
125 hhds Sugar, in store and for sale by
fe R. ATKINSON.

Blanchard & Son

HAVE just received another large and superior lot of MACHINE GUM BELTING, PACKING, and HOSE, which will be sold as low as any house in the United States, and each piece warranted perfect.

☞ Remember the place—Southwest corner of Main and Second streets. 13

Gum Elastic and Gutta Percha Goods.

A LARGE stock of Gum Elastic and Gutta Percha Goods always to be found at
GEO. BLANCHARD & SON'S,
fe 28½ of the Golden Hand.

GEORGE BLANCHARD & SON

STILL continue to keep on hand a superior assortment of MEN'S, BOYS', and YOUTHS' CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS. f3

25 BOXES CHOICE TOBACCO for sale by
J. H. SCHROEDER & SON,
f4 28 Wall street.

BUCKWHEAT—50 sacks prime for sale by
f4 HIATT & SON.

APPLES—73 bbls choice Apples, Spitzenberger, Tolmein Sweetings (large), and Bellflower, received to-day and for sale low to close consignment by
N. S. GLORE & CO.
j30

SUGAR—100 hhds fully fair and prime Sugar landing from John Kaine and Fairchild and for sale by
j31 COOP & MOODY.

RICE—13 tierces prime lauding from steamer Eunice and for sale by
j31 RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

TEAS—200 packages late importation just received by Pennsylvania Railroad and for sale by
f4 SPARKE & GALLAGHER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ISAAC GOLDSTEIN,
EXCHANGE & GENERAL BROKER,
No. 78 Fifth street, one door north of Market.

MONEY ADVANCED ON REAL ESTATE, DEEDS, Mortgages, Drafts, Gold Notes, Gold and Silver Watches, or any other valuable Deposits. All business conducted honorably and strictly confidential. n22 dly

Silver Plated Ware,
BY
HARVEY FILLEY,
No. 1222 Market Street, Philadelphia,
Manufacturer of fine
NICKEL SILVER, and SILVER PLATED of
FORKS, SPOONS, LADLES, BUTTER KNIVES, CASTORS, TEA-SETS, URNS, KETTLES, WAITERS, BUTTER DISHES, ICE PITCHERS, CAKE BASKETS, COMMUNION WARE, CUPS, MUSIC STANDS, &c.,
With a general assortment, comprising *none but the best quality*, made of the *best materials* and *heavily plated*, constituting them a
SERVICEABLE AND DURABLE ARTICLE
for Hotels, Steamboats, and Private Families.

☞ Old Ware re-plated in the best manner.
jan4 d3m

CARDS! CARDS! CARDS!!
PRINTERS' STREET AND CUT CARDS,
Best and cheapest in the World.
CARDS for PRINTING PHOTOGRAPH PICTURES
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY AND AT LOW PRICES.
Blue and White and fine White Paste-Boards. Straw Boards, &c., on hand and for sale by
CARL COLLINS,
PAPER and CARD Warehouse, 506 MINER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
jan18 dly

D. HEATON,
AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NORTH SIDE OF MARKET,
431 Between Fourth and Fifth streets.

A CENTRAL location and store sufficiently large to do a general auction and commission business, will receive on consignment for auction or private sale all kinds of merchandise, furniture, &c., and will attend to real estate and other sales. Well acquainted with mercantile business, with many years' experience as an auctioneer in the general auction business, well known in Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, and other large cities, with quick sales and prompt returns is sufficient guarantee of my business. Communications solicited.
jan11 dly E. LEWIS.

By Emanuel Lewis.

GLAZING of every description—including refitting of old sash—large and small.

Large jobs done at lowest rates, in best manner, and with expedition.

Special attention paid to Glazing sky Lights. All orders left at Lewis & Frentz's will receive prompt attention.
jan11 dly E. LEWIS.

REMOVAL.
BRANDEIS & CRAWFORD,
Grain Dealers,

HAVE removed to the new Warehouse on the southwest corner of Main and First streets.

We will pay the highest market price for all kinds of Grain delivered at our store or at any good shipping point on the Ohio river. BRANDEIS & CRAWFORD.
d28 dtf

Southern Saloon.

S. H. PANZER, Proprietor,
CORNER OF COURT PLACE AND SIXTH STREET,
Louisville, Ky.

I BEG leave to inform my friends and the public generally that I will open on Monday, Nov. 21, at 10 o'clock, with a splendid LUNCH and continue to set a good Lunch every day at the above hour. It may be served up in lavers, merchants, and others. Regular Dinner from 1 to 3 o'clock. All other meals set at all hours.

To those who ask a Lunch or to Bed, Game, &c., we will do well to call, as my saloon will be conducted on the New Orleans style. Meals sent to offices and Private Families ordered. n21 dtf S. H. PANZER.

Trunks & Traveling Bags.

THE FINEST NEW YORK AND FRENCH STYLES of Trunks and Traveling Bags on hand at
C. PROAL'S,
sept20 dtf 61 THIRD STREET.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD,
Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,
16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.
(Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York),

WOULD call the especial attention of Grocers and Druggists to his old and well known brands, also the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macabov,	Demlerse,	
Fine Rappee	Pure Virginia,	
Cos. Rappee,	Nachtoback,	
American Gentleman,	Copenhagen.	

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch,	Fresh Scotch,
High Toast Scotch,	High High Toast,
Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,	or Lundyfoot.

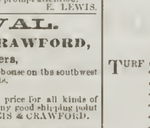
TOBACCO.

SMOKING.	ENGLISH MIXTURE.	SMOKING.
No. 1,	P. A. L. or plain	St. Jago,
No. 2,	Cavendish, or sweet,	Spanish,
No. 3, 4 & 2 mix'd	Sweet scented Negrohead,	Cubas,
Kitefoot,	Tin Foil Cavendish,	Pure Turkish.

A Catalogue of Prices will be sent on application.

N. B. Note the new article of *Fresh* Scotch Snuff, which will be found a superior article for dipping purposes.
n29 d3m

NOVELTY WORKS
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERY.
Steam Engines an Circular Saw-Mills.



WE ARE MANUFACTURING STATIONARY AND Portable Steam Engines and Circular Saw-Mills of the latest and most approved styles, from six to seventy horse description, Mill Gearing, Asherafts, Steam Gauges, Farmer's Water Gauges, and Wrought Iron Pipe. Steamboat Blacksmithing, Job Work, &c., done on short notice.

HAWLEY, BILLINGS, & BALDWIN,
Corner of Eighth and Water streets,
o29 d1y Louisville, Ky.

Regular Line of Packet Ships
BETWEEN LIVERPOOL AND LOUISVILLE.
Established in 1855.

THE undersigned have established a Regular Line of PACKET SHIPS between Liverpool and Louisville, sailing from Liverpool the 3rd and 18th days of every month, and they respectfully ask the patronage of the importers of Louisville for their ships.

The ships will be of the first class and commanded by masters experienced in the trade, and particular attention will be paid to the careful stowage and handling of the cargo. The subscribers trust that by adopting a moderate scale of prices for freight, and insuring accurately in the sailing of the ships, they will merit the patronage of the importers of Louisville and the surrounding country. Shippers of their goods in England to give the preference to the line of packets established by us.

Full particulars will be given by Messrs. CAMMACK & CONVERSE, of New Orleans, our Agents at that place.

ROBERT ENGLISH, & BRO'S.
Liverpool, August 1st, 1859. oct3 d6m

NOTICE.

B. F. GUTHRIE is admitted as a partner in our firm.
Louisville, Nov. 1, 1860.—dtf GUTHRIE, WHITE, & CO.

GUNPOWDER.

DUPONT'S RIFLE & BLASTING POWDER
IN METAL KEGS,
Water-tight and Fire-proof.

We have in magazine a full supply of the above celebrated brand of Powder, put up in *patent iron kegs*, and for sale at same price as wooden kegs by
A. V. DuPONT & CO.

☞ N. B.—For sale by all the Louisville merchants.

MATHIS & DUNCAN,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
Provision Dealers,

KEEP constantly on hand a supply of fresh Groceries, Bacon, and Lard.

Also, Agents for the sale of Gunkel & Co.'s extra sterling Candles, No. 1 Family Soap, German, and Palm Soap.

Also, sole agents for Madison Star Mills Extra White Wheat Flour, which they guarantee to be equal if not superior to any Family Flour in the market.

South side Market street, between First and Second.
j9

Manufacturers' Articles,

J. & C. REAKIRT,
52 SECOND STREET, CINCINNATI, O.,
Keep a full supply of

MANUFACTURERS' ARTICLES:
Carding Machines;
Warp on Beam, assorted colors;
Machine Cards;
Wire Heddles and Frames;
Shuttles;
Steel Reeds and Pickers;
Lacing and Picker Leather,
Harness Twine;
Hand Cards; Tenter Hooks;
Comb Plate, &c.

Also a full assortment of
Dye-Stuffs, Cochineal, Cudbear, Indigo, Madder Catch, Logwood, Sumac, Camwood, &c. nov11 dly

MRS. WINSLOW,
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers the
SOOTHING SYRUP,
For Children Teething,
which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is
SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and
RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS
We have put up and sold years, and can SAY IN of it, what we have never other medicine—NEVER SINGLE INSTANCE, TO timely used. Never did dissatisfaction by any one trary, all are delighted speak in terms of highest cal effects and medical virmatter what was its experience, AND PLEDGE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT most every instance where pain and exhaustion, relief (wholly minutes after the
This valuable preparation of the most EXPERIENCED NURSES in New England, NEVER-FAILING SECURE
THOUSANDS
this article for over ten CONFIDENCE AND HONESTY been able to say of any HAS IT FAILED, IN A EFFECT A CURE when we know an instance of who used it, but was delighted with its operations, and recommendation of its remarkable virtues. We speak in this OUR REPUTATION FOR THE WE HERE DECLARE, that the infant is suffering from a mother will be found in fifteen or TWENTY is administered.
tion is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and has been used with
IN OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve
GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND CURE
DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN
which, if not speedily remedied, soon terminates in death. We would say to every sufferer from this cause, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause, Go at once and procure a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, and be relieved in a few hours. This is no QUACK NOSTRUM, but is the PRESCRIPTION OF ONE OF THE OLDEST AND BEST FEMALE PHYSICIANS AND NURSES in the United States, and has been used with never-failing success in THOUSANDS OF CASES, and we can say in confidence and truth to every afflicted mother in the world, that there is absolutely no mistake in regard to its operation and the relief that will follow. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain, by following the directions carefully, a perfect cure will be the result. Mothers, have confidence—relief will follow—and your little sufferers will rise up and call you blessed. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Principal office No. 13 Cedar st., New York.

apr22 d&w1y

VERY ANXIOUS TO SELL.
OVER-COATS,
WATCHES,
HEAVY PANTS,
MUFFLERS,
SHAWLS,
UNDERWEAR,
&c.,
AT J. ARMSTRONG'S,
Corner Fourth and Main,
is now offering his
whole stock
OF
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
VERY LOW.
Call and see him. f3

SUGAR—45 hhds prime Sugar received per steamer New Uncle Sam and for sale by
ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.

SCARFS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, AND TIES of every style at 525. A. D. MANSFIELD.

New Books—New Books—New Books.

FANCY—Count the French of Lucien Feydeau. Price 50c.

Leisure Moments, by Miss Martha Haines Butt. 81 25. Almost a romance, by the author of Counter-parts, &c. 50c.

Violet Davenant, by Black St. John, Esq. 20c.

Lisa, or the Memoirs of a Victim, by Lady Clara Cavendish. 50c.

Florence DeLacy, a Tale of Youth's Temptations, by P. B. St. John. 50c.

Beauty of the World, by Lady Clary Cavendish. 50c.

Woman of the French of Lucien Feydeau. Price 50c.

Received at F. MADDEN'S BOOKSTORE,
f4 37 Third st.

SALT RIVER DISTILLERIES.

AGENTS.
A. L. SHOTWELL & SON,
LOUISTILLE, KY.
BENRY HART, ESQ.,
21 OLD SLIP, N. Y.
JAMES E. GREENLEAF,
BOSTON, MASS.

BOURBON AND RYE
WHISKY
From Salt River Distilleries
of
S. T. SUIT,
JEFFERSON CO., KY.

AGENTS.
NEALE, HARRIS, & CO.,
BALTIMORE, MD.
C. H. BECKWITH & CO.,
CHICAGO, ILL.
W. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE BRAND HERE REPRESENTED WILL BE BURNED ON THE HEAD OF EACH BARREL. POSITIVELY sold only to Jobbers and the Wholesale Trade. Orders solicited. Address
S. T. SUIT, Proprietor.
o18 6ieklp1p LOUISVILLE, KY.

W. H. STOKES
(Successor to E. & W. H. Stokes),
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
COACH & SADDLERY HARDWARE,
Old-established Saddlery Warehouse,
NO. 435 MAIN STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH,
Louisville, Ky.

☞ Merchants and Manufacturers would find it to their interest to examine my stock before making their purchases and orders from a distance will be attended to as if made in person.
63 dec6 w6 eow1f

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. S. SLAUGHTER, Port Hudson, La | ALEX. SMITH, Jr., New Orleans, La | A. L. SHOTWELL, Louisville, Ky.

SLAUGHTER, SMITH, & SHOTWELL,
COTTON FACTORS
AND
Commission Merchants,
NO. 60 CARONDELET STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.
J. SNYDER. T. J. SNYDER.

JOHN SNYDER & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
Groceries, Nails, Country Produce,
FLOUR CEMENT, PROVISIONS, &c.,
Northside Market, bet. First and Brook sts.,
17 LOUISVILLE, KY.

HARNEY & WALLACE,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
(OFFICE, Jefferson st., opposite Court House,)
Louisville, Ky.

WE are now prepared to make Collections in the Eastern, Western, and Southern States a particular attention paid to Land claims in Texas, Alabama, and Mississippi. All business placed in our hands will meet with prompt attention. The best references given on application.

J. T. HUGHES. E. R. TAYLOR.

COAL! COAL!!
HUGHES & TAYLOR,
DEALERS IN BEST
Pittsburg Coal,
YOUGHIOGHENY COAL,
Splint Coal.
OFFICE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY R. T. WOOD
Third street, between Main and River,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

N. B.—Pittsburg Coal by the bogshead for country blacksmith use, two ways on board. n14 d3m

JOS. H. LEWIS,
Late of Glasgow, Ky.,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
And Collector of Claims,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
☞ Office in Court Place, n12 d3m

W. WYATT,
UNDERTAKER,
Southwest corner Seventh and Jefferson streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

☞ All orders promptly attended to at all hours day or night.
☞ Hearses and Carriages furnished.
n3 dly

A. L. SHOTWELL.....S. B. SHOTWELL
SHOTWELL & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
108 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

A. L. SHOTWELL & SON, Louisville, Ky., will make the usual advance on consignments as above.
jy 1 dtf

PEN. T. STEWART.....T. BARTER
STEWART & BARTER,
Produce and Provision
BROKERS,
july1 dly LOUISVILLE, KY.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
822 Chestnut st., opposite Girard House,
PHILADELPHIA.

NEW IMPORTATIONS OF WATCHES.
Patek, Phillipe, & Co. Watches, in Genevs.
Charles Frodsham's London Time-Keepers, new series, all sizes, Hunting Cases and Open Faces.
☞ Sole Authorized Agents for above.
Gold and Silver, English and Swiss WATCHES.
Rich Jewelry, Diamonds, Pearls, and all the Fashionable styles.
Watch Ware, unpressed in 18 qualities, and finish.
☞ Strangers visiting Philadelphia are invited to examine their
NEW MARBLE ESTABLISHMENT,
a visit entailing no obligation to purchase.
☞ Custom Prices, in plain figures, and no variation.
d1yos

W. H. SPARKE.....JOHN T. GALLAGHER.
SPARKE & GALLAGHER,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
Wall Street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

CASH Advances made on Consignments.
C. Bagging, Rope, Twine, Jeans, and Linsey to us and our friends Coleman, Britton, & Wilt, in New Orleans, La. oct1

GEO. R. PATTON,
Commission Merchant
AND
FEED AND PODUCE DEALER,
24 Fourth st., between Main and the River,
Louisville, Ky.

☞ Personal attention given to the sale of Hay, Grain, Dried Fruits, Butter, Eggs, Onions, Apples, Potatoes, Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.

☞ Orders for GROCERIES, LIQUORS, and MANUFACTURED ARTICLES solicited and filled on the most favorable terms.

☞ Liberal Cash advances made on consignments.
n2

FRANK CARTER,
Steam Dye House & Agent,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND DEALERS IN
All Descriptions of Boat Stores,
123 498 MAIN STREET.

J. H. SCHROEDER & SON,
DEALERS IN
Wines & Liquors
BOURBON, RYE, SCOTCH, & IRISH
WHISKIES,
TOBACCO, CIGARS, and CARDS,
AND
BAR STORES,
28 Wall st.
027

V. D. GAETANO..PHILIP VACARO..R. A. VACARO.
V. D. GAETANO & CO.,
Wholesale Fancy Grocers,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CANDIES AND PRESERVES,
AND DEALERS IN
Foreign Fruits.
n11 NO. 524 MAIN STREET.

DUMESNIL & MARTIN,
Commission Merchants,
No. 71 Carondelet street,
New Orleans.
HENRY A. DUMESNIL. J. C. HAWKINS,
St. Mary's La.,
EDMUND H. MARTIN. In connection.
New Orleans.
☞ Cash Advances made on Consignments to the above address by [026] BELL & MURDOCK.
R. A. BELL.....WM. MURDOCK.

BELL & MURDOCK,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
AT THEIR OLD STAND, 558 MAIN ST.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
SOUTHERN orders promptly attended to and cash advances made on consignments. 1?30 d2w1f

SAPONIFIER,
OR
CONCENTRATED POTASH,
More than Double the Strength of Ordinary Potash.

FOR making Soap without lime, with little trouble and at trifling expense. The cheapest article ever discovered for making Soft Soap. One pound will make twelve or fifteen gallons of good Soft Soap, or nine pounds Hard Soap. Planters will find it a superior article for cleaning type. It is perfectly soluble and free from impurities.

Broken in small lumps and put up in 1, 2, 4, and 8lb cans, for family use, and packed at the LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, Brook st., and so d by

E. R. DURKEE & CO.,
181 Pearl street, New York.
N. S. GLORE, S. W. PARK, ROBT DARLING,
Louisville, Ky. Warren, Ohio. of Carrollton.

N. S. GLORE & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
No. 23 Fourth street, between Main and the River,
LOUISVILLE KY.

☞ Hay, Grain, and all kinds of Produce bought and sold on Commission.
☞ Particular attention given to filling orders.
☞ Agents for the sale of Raw Whisky, Flour, &c.
n12 dlf

BUY YOUR CLOTHING
AT
The Great Clothing House
OF
SPROULE & MANDEVILLE
Under the National Hotel.
THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF
FINE CLOTHING
And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods
in the city of Louisville.
j20 SPROULE & MANDEVILLE.

SILK AND NET COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, all sizes, at 525. A. D. MANSFIELD.

SEVEN YEARS, by Julia Kavanagh, at
f4 CLARKE'S.

GRINDSTONES—
200 Berea Stones from 6 inch to 4 feet;
100 Huron " 6 " to 4 "
60 Marietta " 6 " to 4 "
Saw-Mills, Founderies, and Machinists will find a complete assortment at low prices.
f2 C. ORMSBY, 506 Main st.

SUGAR—75 hhds prime and choice landing from steamers Atlantic, Baltic, and Woodford and for sale by
j25 RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

CALLED SESSION.

MONDAY EVENING, February 6, 1860.

Present—J. A. Gillies, President, and all the members except Messrs. Barbee, Dryden, Shanks, Parker, Welman, Wood and White.

The reading of the journal of the previous session was dispensed with.

A message was read from the Mayor informing the Council that they were convened for the purpose of considering the amendments to the City Charter, which was received and sent to the Board of Aldermen.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Chas. Obst $21, for grading and paving on Market street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets.

Fire Department $2,661 60, expenses for January, 1860.

Mr. Gillies presented a preamble and resolution protesting against the passage of an act by the Legislature establishing a Court of Common Pleas, the expense thereof to be borne by the city and not by the State, which was adopted.

Mr. Gillies presented an ordinance providing for the construction of street railroads, which was read a second time, taken up section by section, and after being amended, the same was passed.

Mr. Kendall presented a resolution directing that stepping-stones be placed across Walnut street, at the intersection of Preston street, on the north side of Preston, which was adopted.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, raising a committee of one from said Board, and two from the Common Council, to investigate and report why the directors on the part of the city, in the Gas Company, have resigned, was adopted, and Messrs. Pomeroy and Jefferson were appointed said committee.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, proposed amendments to the city charter, and requesting the Legislature to enact the same, was returned from the Board of Aldermen, the same having been amended, when, on motion, said amendments were concurred in and adopted.

Mr. Gilliss presented a resolution requesting the Legislature to pass an act authorizing the city to levy a tax of twenty-five cents for bowldering the streets, when Mr. Armstrong presented as a substitute therefor a resolution requesting the Legislature to pass an act to authorize the city to issue $500,000, in thirty-year bonds, for bowldering and sewerage purposes in the city, which substitute was rejected, when the question being taken on the passage of the original resolution, the same was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—President Gilliss and Messrs. Armstrong, Billings, Gunkel, Kendall, Lewis and Pomeroy—7.

Nays—Messrs. Jefferson and Pettit—2.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen declaring that the city will pay the contractors for building the fence around the Courthouse, she looking to the county for five-sixteenths of said claim, was adopted.

Separate resolutions from the Board of Aldermen allowing $87 50, and Prentice, Henderson & Osborne $10 40, for printing, were referred to Committee on Public Printing.

A resolution to adjourn until Friday evening, February 10, 1860, at 7 o'clock, was adopted, when the Board adjourned.

J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

FREE TRADE IN FRANCE.—The following is the free trade manifest in full issued by Louis Napoleon:

PALACE OF THE TUILLERIES, Jan. 5, 1860.

Monsieur le Ministre: Despite the uncertainty which still prevails on certain points of foreign policy, a pacific solution may confidently be looked forward to. The moment has therefore come to occupy ourselves with the means of giving a great impulse to the various branches of the national wealth.

I address to you with that object the bases of a programme, some portions of which will have to receive the approval of the Chamber, and upon which you will correct with your colleagues so as to prepare the measures necessary to give a lively impulse to agriculture, to industry, and to commerce.

For a long time this truth has been proclaimed that the true and fruitful wealth is manifested to render commerce flourishing; that without competition industry remains stationary and maintains high prices, which are opposed to the progress of consumption; that although numerous indirect evils which develops capital, agriculture itself remains in infancy. Everything, therefore, is bound up in the successive development of the elements of public industry. Hasty measures in such a question is certain within what limits the State ought to favor these diverse interests, and what order of preference it ought to grant to each.

Thus, before developing our foreign commerce by the exchange of produce, it is necessary to improve our agriculture, and to remove our internal difficulties and impediments which place it in conditions of inferiority. At the present day, not only are our great navigating highways impeded by a host of restrictive regulations, but even the welfare of the country is far from having attained the development which it has attained in a neighboring country. Therefore, on a general system of good policy, which consists in creating a source of wealth, spread comfort among the working classes.

In that which relates to agriculture, you must make it participate in the benefit of the institutions of credit, clear the forests situated in the plains, and replant the hills, devote annually a considerable sum to great works of drainage, irrigation and navigable canals. These works, transforming the uncultivated districts into cultivated lands, will enrich the districts without impoverishing the State, which will cover its advances by the sale of a portion of the lands restored to agriculture.

To encourage industrial production, you must liberate from every tax all raw material indispensable to industry, and allow it, exceptionally and after a certain time, to be admitted free of duty. Agriculture on drainage, the funds necessary to perfect its material.

One of the greatest services to be rendered to the country is to facilitate the transport of articles of first necessity to agriculture and industry. With this object, the Minister of Public Works will cause to be executed as promptly as possible the means of communication, canals, roads, and railways, the most important will be to convey coal and manure to the districts where the wants of production require them, and will endeavor to reduce the tariffs by establishing a reasonable competition between the canals and railways.

The encouragement to commerce by the multiplication of the means of exchange will be the following: Reduction of the duties on articles of consumption, the successive reduction of the duty on articles of great consumption will then be a necessity, as also the substitution of protecting duties for the prohibitive system which limits our commercial relations.

By these measures, agriculture will find a market for its produce; industry, set free from internal impediments, assisted by the improvements and stimulated by competition, will compete advantageously with foreign produce, and our commerce, instead of languishing, will receive a new impulse.

Desiring, above all things, that order may be maintained in our finances, observe labor, without disturbing the equilibrium, these annuitances might be obtained.

The conclusion of the peace has allowed us not to exhaust the means of the nation. There remains disposable a considerable sum, which, joined to other

JOURNAL.

...PERSON AND GEERE.

...SON, & OSBORNE
...TORS.

...RES.—IN ADVANCE.
...ss if paid in advance, or six
...county) at $5 Tri-Weekly
...an one year to remain a month.
...ers will be mailed gratis.

...FS.—IN ADVANCE.
...10 copies or more at $1 50 each.
...D.—IN DAILY JOURNAL.
...time) first insertion.....$1 00
...addition.....55
...WEEKLY JOURNAL.
...st insertion.....$1 00
...addition.....25
...Particularis are to terms of yearly advertising.
...month on first copy.

...HURSDAY, FEB. 9, 1860.

...hursday we shall move to the Journal
...g, on Green, between Third and Fourth
...did

THE UNION PARTY.—It must be a source of deep pleasure and of cheering hope to patriots everywhere that the National Union movement inaugurated a few weeks ago at Washington under the auspices of our illustrious Crittenden is daily gathering great strength and volume in both extremities of the Union. The fact of the wide and rapid progress of the movement at all events is undoubted. We hardly know in which quarter of the Confederacy its growth is the swiftest and most inspiring. The Conservatives of the North are vieing nobly with those of the South in its support, as the Conservatives of the East are rivaling those of the West. In a word, the Conservatives of the whole country are rising and flocking eagerly around the streaming standard of the movement.

The Vicksburg Whig, the organ of the unswerving and bold-spirited Conservatives of Mississippi, introduces the circular of the National Union Executive Committee with these stimulating words:

The annexed circular has been issued by the National Union Executive Committee. It needs no explanation. The movement is running through the country like fire upon the prairies. The responses from all parts of the country are full of enthusiasm and encouragement. Mississippi must not be behind. Let every Union man read the circular and act upon its suggestions.

The following admirable call from the Raymond Gazette shows the spirit in which the responses of our Mississippi friends will be given:

OPPOSITION COUNTY MEETING.

"The Union and the Constitution—The Supremacy of the Laws—The Rights of all Sections."

The Whigs and all other Union and conservative men of the county of Hinds are earnestly requested to assemble in mass meeting at the Court House in the town of Raymond, on Monday, the 6th day of February, 1860, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Opposition State Convention, which will meet in Jackson in March next, and giving a full and fair expression of opinion with references to the questions which at present agitate the country, and threaten the existence of the union of these States

"We are gratified," says the Vicksburg Whig, commenting on this stirring call, "to see that old Hinds has set the ball in motion. Let the other counties of the State follow her example." And they unquestionably will. The signs of the times in Mississippi prove that this is exactly what our friends throughout that gallant State have resolved to do. Nowhere else in the Republic is there amongst the Conservatives a clearer or firmer or more ardent determination to rally under the banner of the Union. The Union movement in Mississippi is a fixed and glowing fact. And the same may be truthfully said of it in the South generally. We have the most conclusive proofs of this from Washington. "The speeches of Toombs and Keitt," says a Washington correspondent of high reputation, "declaring that in certain contingencies the Union shall and will be dissolved, have effected a reaction at the South, and the Union party is making gigantic strides every day. Letters of the most encouraging character are received by the Union Party Executive Committee, denouncing the disunionists of the South as misrepresenting the people there." Our private advices are of the like tenor and even more emphatic. The South is plainly awakened.

Nor is the movement less rooted and flourishing in the North. Of the activity and ardor of our political friends in Indiana and Ohio and New York and New Jersey and Massachusetts and Delaware and Rhode Island and Maryland we have spoken heretofore. Pennsylvania on this point has just spoken eloquently and impressively for herself. The following is the call under which the enthusiastic meeting in Philadelphia last Saturday night was held:

Constitutional Union Movement.—Believing that a crisis has occurred in the affairs of our country, requiring all good citizens without regard to their former political associations, to unite in forming a Great National Party, the object of which shall be the preservation of the Federal Union, the protection of the Constitutional rights of all the States, the suppression of sectionalism from whatever quarter it may come, and the securing of the election to office of truly National and Conservative men, who by their position, antecedents, and well known character, are able to rally around them all patriotic citizens, we hereby invite all who sympathize with the above views to meet in general Town Meeting, on Saturday evening, the 11th inst., in the National Hall, at 7 o'clock, to organize a party to be called the Constitutional Union Party of Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia Journal in publishing this call thus forcibly enlarged upon it:

We publish today a call signed by many well-known and worthy citizens for a grand mass meeting to be held next Saturday for the purpose of organizing in this city what is to be styled the "Constitutional Union Party of Philadelphia." The movement, we need hardly say, is that which hundreds of thousands of patriotic people in every part of the country feel to be demanded by the exigency of the times—by the demoralized condition of existing political parties, the distracting tendency of their controversies, and the disastrous state of discord, confusion, and virtual impotence to which they have reduced the Government. In all quarters of the Confederacy the best and truest men are assembling to effect an organization through which they may make their opinions felt hereafter in the politics of the nation, in the measure, if possible, the administration of its affairs to faithful, capable, and truly loyal hands.

Without concerted effort to such an end, the dissipated strength of a vast majority must constantly be overborne and nullified by organized minorities, and there can be no doubt that the nation has been shamefully misgoverned, for years past, simply because no existing party has represented the great body of the American people.

The time requires a new party—a national party—a party of the people—a party which shall take the constitution, as expounded by the Supreme Court, as its platform—and, first organizing itself on this broad and general ground, it can hereafter shape its course in relation and with reference to specific questions of National policy. We should add, that the movement to be inaugurated here on Saturday will be in sympathy with that which has taken place at Washington, of which Senator Crittenden is Chairman, and that for the present, at least, it is not intended to interfere in municipal or State elections in any part of the Union. Its one single object is National politics—aims simply to unite the people of all the States in an effort to re establish the harmonious political relations which have been disturbed and to restore and replace, if possible, the Federal Government in the hands of men who shall administer it in the spirit of its founders and for the good and in the interest of the whole people.

This is the feeling and these are the views which now animate the Conservatives of the entire country, and under the magical touch of which the Union party is springing into vigorous and victorious life. Developing swiftly and equally in the North and in the South, the success of this party is no longer doubtful. It cannot fail. The popular heart of the nation is in it. Before the close of the current month it will be recognized on every hand as a controlling agency in our politics; and after the close of the approaching national struggle, if not before, we have high, confident, buoyant hopes that it will be universally recognized as the supreme agency of all. To this end we earnestly invoke on behalf of the movement the best efforts of Conservatives the nation through.

We should not omit to add that our information from Washington is that the Address of the National Union Executive Committee will be issued towards the close of the present week. We think the information is credible. The public, therefore, may reasonably look for the Address at any moment.

THE POLICE BILL.—We had the pleasure of announcing yesterday the defeat in the Kentucky House of Representative, by a vote of 62 to 25, of the proposition for the Governor to appoint Police Commissioners to control the Police affairs of the city of Louisville. The Police Bill, as passed by the House on Tuesday, was not and is not wanted or needed here, but it is at least free from that odious provision which was got up for the establishment of an outside despotism over Louisville, and which no amount of persuasion could perhaps have induced our high-spirited population to endure quietly.

The bringing forward of the proposition in the Legislature to take from Louisville the right of self-government, to humiliate her, to degrade her, to make her a serf and a slave, to compel her to pass under the yoke, has at least had one good effect. It has taught our people to know what sort of spirits are among them; eskirg their confidence, and aspiring to guide, to lead, and to instruct them. It has shown that there are among them politicians of no small pretension, who, in the mere hope of a miserable partisan advantage, would gladly see our fair city kicked and buffeted and scourged and spit upon in the eyes of all the world.

We thought until yesterday that the unworthy and perilous experiment would be made. We sincerely rejoice to be relieved from our apprehensions

WASHINGTON, Feb 5

Mr. Buchanan declares his purpose to provide for every man Col. Forney discharges from office. The war between these gentlemen will be to the knife.

N. Y. Times.

Here is an edifying exhibition—"war to the knife" between the Chief Magistrate of the United States and the Clerk of the House of Representatives—the President of the Republic watching to take up and steward every person that the Clerk discharges from office! Spain may dismiss her apprehensions for a time, Mexico may rest easy, and Utah may breathe free, for the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States is absorbed for the present and no doubt will be for the remnant of his term by his terrific "war to the knife" with one of the Clerks of a co-ordinate Department of the Government. Let the whole country, let all the nations, stand off and contemplate the grand political duel.

☞Hercules immortalized himself by his "Twelve Labors." Every mother of twelve children is a female Hercules.

☞If a man's mind is without bottom, shall we call it profound or shallow?

☞For our own part, we don't believe the point insisted on by Iverson and others worth a farthing to the South. Where the sentiment of a community is hostile to slavery, slaves will not go or remain. All the laws passed by Congress will not avail.

Democrat.

With precisely the same show of reason or want of it, you might proclaim that you don't believe the fugitive slave law "worth a farthing to the South;" that "where the sentiment of a community is hostile" to the rendition of slaves, fugitive slaves will not be sent back to their owners; that "all the laws passed by Congress will not avail;" and that the fugitive slave law might therefore just as well be given up by the South. We don't at all agree with those who say that slavery cannot be maintained, even by the aid of the law, in "a communly hostile to slavery." There is quite a large portion of Virginia in which a very decided majority of the people are opposed to the existence of slavery. Yet slaveholders live there in the quiet possession of their property, the entire population bowing without hesitation to the supremacy and majesty of the law.

If public opinion is to regulate everything in communities without regard to laws, what's the use of laws in Territories or States or anywhere else?

PROSPERITY OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE. This trade is said to be in a very prosperous condition. True, a considerable number of the slave-trading vessels are captured and confiscated. Every letter from the African coast announces the capture of one or more—the last letter in the New York Times announces that of five; yet the profits of the trade are so immense that even such disasters, though frequent, cannot, as the Times says, deter the losers from persisting in their piratical vocation, one fortunate venture out of every four being sufficient to indemnify and remunerate them for all risk, all failure. The African wholesale dealers in their fellow-countrymen are by no means unmindful of the convenience of their customers. From Cape Palmas to Loando, there is said to be one barracoon, or slave-depot, to every twenty miles of the coast, so that on the slightest relaxation of the vigilance of the cruisers, the traders can readily take in their human cargo, and be off with them to Cuba or Brazil. It doesn't seem very likely, that, so long as there are markets where the slave-trader can sell at enormous profits, the slave-trade will be broken up, although the vigilance of the enlightened nations of the earth may set important limitations upon it.

Adah Isaacs Menkin has published some verses addressed to her husband, J. C. Heenan, pugilist. Adah says:

"Come back to me[illegible] or shall be
The silent witness of our bliss"

Lou. Democrat.

Adah Isaacs is no doubt right in wanting a "star" for the occasion that will be a "silent witness." A *talking* star, we apprehend, wouldn't do at all. But we are a little surprised that Adah, when her husband has gone over to England to fight Bill Sayres on the 16th of March, is invoking him to come right back to her. 'Tis said that she has been enthusiastically in favor of his challenging and fighting the redoubtable Bill, and now would she have him turn tail and fly directly back to her, forfeiting all his money in the hands of the stakeholders? Wouldn't that be getting up an exhibition for the "silent star" at a very considerable sacrifice of money and pugilistic reputation?

If it is true, as the Louisville Democrat says it is, that Adah left one husband in Cincinnati to marry Heenan, the pugilist bridegroom had better give Sayres all the fight there is in him, for there might be danger, that, in case the English champion were to prove himself a boxer of the more brawn of the two, he might be able to bear off Adah in addition to the regular stakes.

☞We asked some time ago which section of the Union, in the event of dissolution, the Fourth of July would belong to. Since then the question has been asked a thousand times. We guess that one section will have to take the forenoon, and the other the afternoon. If the dissolution should be into more than two sections, the day might be cut up to accommodate. The first section could give over at say half-past-ten A. M.

☞The President's Washington organ complains bitterly that the rejoicings over the election of Pennington and Forney "made sight sickness" in that city. We think, that, if the President's own dreams don't make night hideous to him, he need have no apprehensions of the effect of street noises.

MAN'S ACCOUNT WITH WOMAN.—Look here; you must allow that woman ought, as much as in her lies, to make this world a paradise, seeing that she lost us the original garden. We talk as philosophers; and when all is said about what we owe to woman, we forget the debt we owe her for the sin entailed in Newport.

In 1835, being a Whig, he ran against our friend Colonel Benton, and, although he had a majority against him, he succeeded in carrying the day.

In 1856 he was made assistant elector for the State at large, and by his eloquence and efforts in the general canvass contributed greatly to the furtherance of Democratic principles, and the success of the Democratic party.

In 1859 he was induced to run for the Legislature, and was elected by a majority of six hundred and forty-eight votes—the largest majority ever given in the district.

He is a warm friend of Major Breckinridge, and might be called the leader of that wing of the party.

He is perhaps the most popular man in his party at Frankfort. This arises partly from eloquence, talent, and *sober fact*, and great personal and social qualities. He is the orator of the House beyond question. His language is pure and correct, his figures natural, and arising from the subject. I shall not call him the Demosthenes of the House, because vain, nor will I remark his taste in dress less open to remark, for that would be to call upon some one else without it.

The Christian Union of this city thus heartily and justly exculpates the Harpers from the charge of contributing to the "John Brown Fund:"

THE NEW YORK PUBLISHERS—THE BROTHERS HARPER.—The Spirit of the Times, (Porter's), the oldest of the New York weeklies, thus notices in foolishly circulating among some of the Southern papers, respecting the Harpers of New York city:

Harper Brothers.—We perceive that Harper Brothers, the eminent publishers, are associated in some of our Southern exchanges as liberal contributors to the 'John Brown Fund.' We have no official authority for correcting this statement, but we venture upon a long and intimate acquaintance with these gentlemen, to say that we believe the report is entirely unfounded, the Harper Brothers position and relations are eminently conservative; in fact, distinguished gentlemen who know them for the old fogy quality alluded to.'

We cordially and fully indorse the innocence of the Harpers in this matter. They are among the most benevolent of men, and are diffusive in their benefience toward worthy objects. But they are never engaged in such "malignant philanthropies" as helping the Old Nassau Hall Brown business. They neither touch, taste, nor handle the plunderings that are spawned by Thaddeus Hyatt, Wendell Phillips, and Sanborn.

WHIGS AND AMERICANS.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial writes under date of the 28th ult.:

The Old Line Whigs are rising in public estimation. No party can get along without them. The three prominent candidates for the Speakership, Corwin, Pennington, and Sherman, are Old Line Whigs. The principal Democratic Senators are the same. The Ministers to France and Spain and the late Minister to China are the same. The Southern Conservative men are Old Line Whigs.

The Whigs and American nomination for the President will be made about the middle of May, and it is surmised here that the Republican Convention, a month after, will have to adopt it, or give up all expectation of success.

☞We have received the prospectus of "Miss Dill's Gazette a Family Newspaper, devoted to Literature and News, the Useful and Beautiful." It is to be edited and published by Miss Lizzie St. Clair Dill at Indianapolis; price one dollar a year, payable in advance. Miss Dill says:

The Gazette will be, in every sense, an independent journal. The editorials will be carefully written. It will be an object to discuss subjects of general interest to the circles which it is designed to penetrate, in a profitable and acceptable manner, and at the same time with a spirit free from bigotry or conventionalism. Care will be taken from the first to secure regular co-operation of the best writers, male and female, of our own State as well as occasional contributions from abroad. The selections from cotemporaries, and from the fugitive literature of the day, will be made with a view of presenting only a *little* of the very best. A special foreign correspondent has been secured, and other arrangements of this kind may be made. Occasional translations of French stories will appear; and, if possible, translations of current foreign poetry. The native muse will not be neglected. Many wilding flowers of poesy, culled by the tasteful hands of Western genius, will find their way into our columns.

We can answer for Miss Dill, that she will perform her promises. She has the talent, and she has the energetic will. She is a ready, versatile, chaste, sprightly, and strong writer, possessing indeed in a high degree every quality that could contribute to aid her in making a pleasant, interesting, and instructive Family Newspaper. She deserves success, and we trust heartily that she will win it. We believe, that, in less than six months, she will make every one of her readers her personal friend.

The first number of the Gazette will be issued on or before the first day of next April, and we trust that the subscriptions will, before that time, have secured the complete success of the publication.

☞A Lafayette church member in Tennessee wrote recently to our friend Brownlow, the fighting person of the Knoxville Whig, undertaking to rebuke him for his alleged fighting propensities and telling him that "Christ was no fighter." The parson replies that Lafayettean alike can conceive the notion of true religion and the character of Christ. He thinks that when Jesus tumbled down the tables of the money-changers in the Temple and knotted a whip of cords and scourged the whole villainous pack out into the streets and kicked their tables after them, He exhibited a very fair share of the fighting element. All that's no doubt true, but our reverend and fighting friend will certainly agree with us that Christ, though He certainly did allow His disciples to wear swords, never talked about or wore revolvers, derringers, stilettoes, or bowie-knives.

JUNIOR EXHIBITION AT THE GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.—We have received two exceedingly well written accounts of this exhibition, but the inexorable pressure on our columns will not permit us to publish either. The accounts concur in representing the occasion as a very brilliant one. We heartily wish the Juciors of Georgetown and their *alma mater* herself the most unbridled success.

☞The beautiful and fascinating actress, Adah Isaacs Menken, is married to John Heenen, the pugilist. It is understood that Miss Adah did the courting. Teat's a substantial encouragement to pugilism.

FORTIETH REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS OF THE KENTUCKY INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.—We have examined this able and satisfactory document with great pleasure. And we commend the examination of it to every body else in the Commonwealth who has not yet looked into it. It is fitted to exalt in no eminent degree the just State pride of Kentuckians.

The Board, we are gratified to see, pays this deserved tribute to the enlightened and indefatigable Principal of the Institution:

The Trustees of this State Institution feel it due alike to themselves, to the friends of the education of the blind, and to the best interests of that sacred cause, that they shall make some reference at least to the services of Mr. Bryce M. Patten, the Director of this Institution. His services have been thoroughly known to some of the members of the board from the commencement of the Institution, and for varying periods of time they have been known to all the Trustees. It is mainly due to his early and thorough recognition of the necessity and practicability of educating the blind, that the attention of the people of Kentucky was called to this important work. When the State authorities created this Institution, the first Board of Trustees secured the services of Mr. B. M. Patten as the director ship, and at a great pecuniary sacrifice on his part he accepted the post, and continued for years to discharge its high responsibilities at a salary greatly below what he had readily commanded before he was called to this position, and until his connection with the Institution, he has ever been equal to all the demands of his responsible trust, and has ever performed his duties to the entire satisfaction of the various boards of trustees who have managed this State endowment. To his fidelity, his thorough scholarship, his perfect mastery of the entire subject of the education of the blind, and an unwavering integrity that has constantly been alive, in every thing to the welfare of the blind, but to a faithful recognition of all that is due to the State authorities, in their connection with this philanthropic enterprise, the trustees cheerfully award a very large share of that success and prosperity which has so constantly and so concretely acknowledged as the merits of the State Institution for the Blind.

The Report makes the following mention of a most praiseworthy and beneficent feature of the Institution which sir gularly enough is possessed by no other school of the kind on the globe:

We will indulge, in this connection, with the highest satisfaction, in an important item of the ordinary expenses of this Institution, for which, so far as our information extends, no similar institution in the world is authorized by law to provide. In the year 1858 the Legislature of Kentucky, on the recommendation of Dr. T. S. Bell—a gentleman who gratuitously gave to the Institution his valuable services as physician for several years, and whose unwearied efforts have been directed to its welfare as a trustee during the eighteen years of its existence, is well known to the people of Kentucky, and most gracefully appreciated by the pupils—the Legislature passed an act, alike honorable to the distinguished gentleman who suggested it, and to the State and the age in which we live, author zing the officers of the institution to present to every graduate, upon the issue of the Commencement, in Kentucky, a copy of the entire Bible, printed in raised letters for the blind. Although no special provision has ever been made by the State to meet the cost of these very expensive donations to the graduates, no the contrary, the amount required for this purpose is, in the language of the aforesaid act, "considered and accounted as an item of the ordinary expenses of the Institution," we are free to regarded the act as one of the most benevolent and commendable ever enacted by any Legislature in behalf of the blind.

We can but wonder that a regulation so simple and yet so beautiful and precious is confined to this single institution. We shen'd think that the bare mention of it would suffice to carry it into every kindred institution in our own land at least. We hope the friends of such kindred institutions will not permit the suggestion to be lost.

☞The Frankfort correspondent of the Democrat gives the following lively sketch of the handsome, genial, and eloquent member from Campbell:

This morning I propose to sketch the life of a distinguished Democrat, who may, perhaps, be considered one of the leaders of the House of Representatives. Certainly he is of one wing of the party:

GEO. R. HODGE, OF CAMPBELL.

Col. Hodge was born Anril the 8th, 1828, in Fleming county, Ky., and is as fine a specimen of the old State men as can be found. His entered the naval service at the age of 14, and at a time when the United States army or navy was not to wear regimentals and ride in a frontier garrison. The Mexican war, that gave proof of American courage, was at hand. Col. Hodge might say of them *pars fui*. He was present and distinguished himself (so says an old file of our paper) at Tabasco. There were two attacks upon the town, and or will not be remembered, in both of which Col. Hodge took part. He was also in the attack on Alvarado and Lapan. He was present at that greatest plan that ever no American General, save Jackson, ever had the nerve, and describes it with that eloquence and force peculiar to him.

After the close of the war, he served on the Brazil station, and in the Mediterranean. A little too much idleness and too much wearing away of life on ship hardly suited a man of his temperament, and he resigned in the year 1850. In the following year he took a wife and his destiny by marriage, and settled in Newport.

In 1855, being a Whig, he ran against our friend Colonel Benton, and, although he had a majority against him, he succeeded in carrying the day.

In 1856 he was made assistant elec or for the State at large, and by his eloquence and efforts in the general canvass contributed greatly to the furtherance of Democratic principles, and the success of the Democratic party.

In 1859 he was induced to run for the Legislature, and was elected by a majority of six hundred and forty-eight votes—the largest majority ever given in the district.

He is a warm friend of Major Breckinridge, and might be called the leader of that wing of the party.

He is perhaps the most popular man in his party at Frankfort. This arises partly from eloquence, talent, and *sober fact*, and great personal and social qualities. He is the orator of the House beyond question. His language is pure and correct, his figures natural, and arising from the subject. I shall not call him the Demosthenes of the House, because vain, nor will I remark his taste in dress less open to remark, for that would be to call upon some one else without it.

The Christian Union of this city thus heartily and justly exculpates the Harpers from the charge of contributing to the "John Brown Fund:"

THE NEW YORK PUBLISHERS—THE BROTHERS HARPER.—The Spirit of the Times, (Porter's), the oldest of the New York weeklies, thus notices in foolishly circulating among some of the Southern papers, respecting the Harpers of New York city:

Harper Brothers.—We perceive that Harper Brothers, the eminent publishers, are associated in some of our Southern exchanges as liberal contributors to the 'John Brown Fund.' We have no official authority for correcting this statement, but we venture upon a long and intimate acquaintance with these gentlemen, to say that we believe the report is entirely unfounded, the Harper Brothers position and relations are eminently conservative; in fact, distinguished gentlemen who know them for the old fogy quality alluded to.'

We cordially and fully indorse the innocence of the Harpers in this matter. They are among the most benevolent of men, and are diffusive in their benefience toward worthy objects. But they are never engaged in such "malignant philanthropies" as helping the Old Nassau Hall Brown business. They neither touch, taste, nor handle the plunderings that are spawned by Thaddeus Hyatt, Wendell Phillips, and Sanborn.

WHIGS AND AMERICANS.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial writes under data of the 28th ult.:

The Old Line Whigs are rising in public estimation. No party can get along without them. The three prominent candidates for the Speakership, Corwin, Pennington, and Sherman, are Old Line Whigs. The principal Democratic Senators are the same. The Ministers to France and Spain and the late Minister to China are the same. The Southern Conservative men are Old Line Whigs.

The Whigs and American nomination for the President will be made about the middle of May, and it is surmised here that the Republican Convention, a month after, will have to adopt it, or give up all expectation of success.

LOUISVILLE DENTAL DEPOT.
Family Drug and Prescription Store,
MOZART HALL,
CORNER OF FOURTH & JEFFERSON,
S. F. DAWES, Proprietor.
jan24 dtf&wlmsat

RUPTURE!
MARSH'S IMPROVED TRUSS,
FOR
RUPTURE IN CASE.
We have the privilege of referring to 6 distinguished Surgeons of this and other cities, and also to those who have worn the Truss.
SHOULDER-BRACES.—MARSH'S new style, which are perfectly elastic, giving free action to the muscles, and will not cut under the arm.
ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.—Which are worn with much comfort, having straps and pie sure graduated to suit the case.
SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS.—For treatment of Varicose or Swollen Veins, &c.
A new style of SUSPENSORY BANDAGE, for treatment of Varicocele, Hydrocele, &c.
☞All kinds of Supporters and Trusses for sale by
jan11 d1y&e S. F. DAWES, under Mozart Hall.

KEARSLEY CARTER.....JAMES BUCHANAN.
CARTER & BUCHANAN,
(successors to Peter & Buchanan),
DEALERS IN
Garden & Grass Seeds
AND
MANUFACTURERS OF
Agricultural Implements,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES SENT BY mail gratis on application. nov17 d&wtsly

FOR SALE,
BEST QUALITY OF PITTSBURG COAL AT THE lowest market price. Also, BEECH BOTTOM COAL at much lower rate by J. N. KELLOGG, Agent, sept21 dtf Near the corner of Third and Main.

COAL! COAL!
WE have constantly on hand and for sale the best qualities of PITTSBURG COAL at lower rates than it can be had elsewhere at retail, also WEST COLFAX COAL at lower rates.
☞Orders promptly filled. Yard, west side, and corner Preston and Washington streets.
jan26 d&wtf CHAS. MILLER & CO.

Agricultural Warehouse
AND SEED STORE,
J. D. BONDURANT,
SIXTH ST., NEAR MAIN,
DEALER IN AGRICULTURAL MACHINES
of all kinds, either Field and Garden Seeds, Trees (Fruit and Ornamental), Steel Rivet, Bradley, and Avery Plows at the lowest prices and liberal discount to the trade. Farmers and others wishing to purchase will do well to call before buying. jan19 dtf&y

BOARDING.
TWO handsome front rooms, newly papered and painted, in a private family, suitable for ladies or gentlemen. Inquire at Journal office. fe3 d3t

A PRUNER
AND the only one in Kentucky that understands this business perfectly, and will undertake such work, especially if informed of same, or orchard to be visited to satisfy the said party. Any one wishing such work to be done in the line, Also, to lay out yards or gardens and attend to the same, will please call.
Satisfactory information will be given at WOLFES & HERN, on Market street, between Floyd and Preston streets. fe4 d3t

PERSONS crediting my wife, Harriet B. Martin, on my account are forewarned by this notice that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.
fe 13 3t&w* CHURCHILL MARTIN.

Dissolution of Partnership.
TODD WAREHOUSE.
THE partnership here to ore existing between NEWMAN & STOCKTON, in the management of the Todd Tobacco Warehouse, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. J. Stockton is authorized to settle up the affairs of the late partnership, and will hereafter conduct the business on his own account.
SCOTT NEWMAN,
W. J. STOCKTON.

IN taking sole charge of the Todd Warehouse, W. J. STOCKTON solicits the patronage of his friends for past favors, and hopes by prompt, close, and diligent attention to merit a share of the business to secure a continuance of their patronage. 19 d6

$70 GEN—$50 REWARD.
On Tuesday, about dinner time, a genteelly dressed man, light sandy whiskers, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, hired a horse from me to go a short distance in the county, and has not returned to me. He has not yet got back. The horse was chestnut sorrel, about 15 hands high, 7 years old, a small star in his forehead, and some of the hair rubbed off the right hip. He is a fine saddle horse, being a *fine walker*, very easy. No further description can be given. $25 will be given for the return of the horse and $25 for the arrest of the thief.
E. MILLS,
fe 6 2t* Market st., above Preston.

For Hire,
FOR the balance of the year, a likely NEGRO WOMAN, for further particulars inquire of
A. A GORDON & CO'S.
19 d2t

For Sale.
A neat modern-built two-story BRICK HOUSE and Lot, in Shelbyville, containing six rooms, &c. Also, a good neighborhood convenient to business. For particulars, apply to
J. B. WHITMAN, 42 Main st.
19 d2w

BOOTS AT COST! BOOTS AT COST!
FOR CASH.
THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL HIS STOCK OF Men's Boys', and Youths' KIP and THICK BOOTS at cost. Those wishing bargains will do well to call at
D. MARSHALL'S,
19 d6 Main, one door west of Third.

For Rent,
TWO FARMS 5½ and 4 miles from the city, on Seventh street plank road—one cleared and in a fine state of cultivation, with a new improved one-story frame dwelling, highly suitable for dairy or gardening purposes. Will rent for a term of years.
JOHN JONES, JR.,
jan 19 dtf No. 4 Court House.

Evergreen Nurseries
12 miles from Louisville on the Frankfort Railroad.
HOBBS, WALKER, & CO.
Offer at wholesale or retail, a general stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees also Roses and all other articles to be found in a well stocked nursery. Trees fixed and healthy, all of their own growing, and warranted true to name. They guarantee satisfaction and will sell better articles than are furnished by the agents of the eastern nurseries who are flooding the country from the North, and at as low or lower prices. Priced catalogues furnished gratis. Liberal discount made to those buying largely for their own use or for sale. Having one of the largest nurseries in the West (being 30 acres) they can fill any and all orders immediately on their arrival. Address the undersigned at Cropper's Depot, Shelby county, Ky.
fe 4 d&w4w J. H. CROPPER.

A. M'BRIDE,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Planes and Mechanics' Tools,
No. 46 Third street,
feb1 d1y LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOUISVILLE
Commercial College,
OLD POST-OFFICE BUILDINGS,
Corner of Jefferson and Third streets.
This institution is open throughout the entire year, with the exception of public holidays. The advantages offered for the acquisition of a practical knowledge of BOOK-KEEPING are applied to every department of business, including a full course of instruction in those of no other institution in the United States.
TUITION FEE.....$30.
fe 6 1m J. J. BOYD, Principal.

Fire Insurance
BY
JOHN MUIR.
SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 31 Pine street, New York.
Cash Capital.....$500,000.
This Company does business on the mutual plan, returning to the policy-holders three fourths of the profits of the business.
PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 69 Wall street, New York.
Capital and Surplus.....$500,000.
MONTAUK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 10 Wall street, New York.
Capital and Surplus.....$184,000.
ATLANTIC FIRE AND MARINE COMPANY,
No. 14 Wall street, New York.
Capital and Surplus.....$250,000.
PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 50 Wall street, New York.
Capital and Surplus.....$291,000.
The undersigned, Agent of the above reliable Companies, will do insurance Fire insurance business at the lowest established rates for Dwellings, Stores, Merchandize, and Steamboats. He solicits a return of the patronage of his former friends in the business, and the public generally.
JOHN MUIR.
☞Office at Jefferson Insurance Company, Main street opposite Bank of Louisville. jan19 dtf

Franklin Insurance Company,
OF LOUISVILLE.
Office, corner of Main and Bullitt streets, second story of Newcomb's Building. Entrance on Main street.
THIS Company continues to make insurance against the perils of the lakes, rivers, and seas, on boats and their cargoes; also against loss by fire on vessels at steamboat building and on hotels and on houses and contents.
JAMES TRABUE, President.
ABRAHAM RITE, Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
Wm. Garvin, Wm. Hughes,
Wm. Gray, George C. Castleman,
John W. Anderson, Hugh Brent,
Samuel L. Sack, Chas. F. Johnson,
Warren Newcomb, Wm. Terry
James H. Wilder. jan4 d&tf

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1826.
THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Fire and Life Insurance Company.
CAPITAL $10,000,000.
$750,000 Deposited in New York.
INSURANCE against LOSS BY FIRE on Dwellings and contents. Life Insurance effected on the most favorable terms. Premiums may be paid by the undersigned in cash, this Company not requiring Insurance taken on Residences in any part of this State.
No. 460 Main street, Louisville, Ky.
DR. T. S. BELL, Medical Examiner. fe25 dtf

American Insurance Company,
OF LOUISVILLE, KY.
Chartered Capital.....$500,000
Paid in and secured.....100,000
THIS Company is now organized and ready to take risks on Dwellings, General Merchandize, and Produce.
☞Office No. 350 north side of Main street, opposite the Bank of Louisville, over the Agricultural Store of G. W. Norris & Co.
A. H. PATCH, WM. ALLEN
HENRY DENT, Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
Jesse K. Bell, Samuel Casey,
E. L. Huffman, Samuel Casey,
Marshall Halbert, Wm. L. Card.
Robert Bell,
nov1 dtf

BULLOCK & CO.,
General Insurance Agents
Office 435 Main St., over W. H. Stokes' Store.
FIRE, Life, Cargo, and Steamboat Hull risks taken in the following reliable Companies, severally authorized by Special Power from the Auditor of Public Accounts to transact business under the new Insurance Law of Kentucky:
METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York. Cash Capital and Surplus $370,000.
HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York.
Cash Capital and Surplus.....$172,000
FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY of New York. Cash Capital and Surplus.....$167,000
CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York. Cash Capital and Surplus.....$220,000
NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York. Cash Capital and Surplus.....$220,000
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY of New York.
Cash Capital and Surplus.....$1,000,000
UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York. Cash Capital and Surplus $3,000,000
MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY of N. York. Cash Capital.....$300,000
MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Conn. Cash Capital and Surplus.....$200,000
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON INS. CO., of Providence, R. I. Cash Capital and surplus.....$370,000
Strict attention given to business and the interests of our customers, and losses promptly adjusted at our office.
BULLOCK & CO.

SILKS
AND
FANCY DRESS GOODS!
FOR
SPRING OF 1860.
WILLIAM S. STEWART & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
SILKS
AND
FANCY DRESS GOODS,
No. 305 Market st.,
Philadelphia.

CLOTHING
FOR THE
SOUTHERN TRADE.
The Largest and Most Complete Assortment
OF
RICH AND MAGNIFICENT
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING
EVER OFFERED!
JAMES WILDE, JR., & CO.,
No. 388 Broadway,
BETWEEN WHITE AND WALKER STREETS,
NEW YORK,
Whose Goods have been long and favorably known throughout the Southern States, announce that their Stock of Clothing for Spring and Summer wear will be ready for the inspection of buyers on the 1st of February, at which time it will be full and complete.
They call particular attention to the fact that all orders sent to us will be carefully filled under our own IMMEDIATE SUPERVISION. To those who visit our market we respectfully extend an invitation to call and examine our stock before making their purchases. fe dim

RUSHTON'S
Cod Liver Oil
FOR
CONSUMPTION
feb5 d3m
B. Macmillan
O. Greathouse's Administrator } In Lou. Chy. Court.
O. Greathouse's Heirs.
A. L. Crow's Administrator }
C. Crow's Heirs. } In Lou. Chy. Court.
All persons having claims against the estate of C. Crow, deceased, will present the same to me within one year from the date hereof, properly authenticated according to law, or be forever barred. THOS. P. SMITH,
feb 4 d3w Com. Lou. Chy. Ct.

Wanted,
A GERMAN NURSE.
E. P. GUDLEY,
12 3 6 8s* Chestnut, between Second and Third sts.

Morgan Stallions.
The undersigned have for sale at Duncan's Stables three thoroughbred JORGAN STALLIONS, five years old. The former is a dark bay horse, black, 15¾ hand high, can trot a mile in 3 minutes. The other is a dark bay, and 15 hands high, can trot a mile in 3 minutes. The other 3 are perfectly broke and gentle in harness, and have never been trained. Any one desiring a horse will be required to give a gentleman a trial. Any one desiring a horse will be required to give a gentleman a trial.
17 d6* J. W. HAMILTON & R. PROCTOR.

BALDWIN & FLITCRAFT, Druggists,
APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner First and Jefferson streets.
Having purchased the establishment, we commence with a new stock of Pure Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, &c. Physicians and others will always find a good assortment of fresh and unadulterated articles. We give personal care and attention PRESCRIPTIONS at all times receive our particular attention. Fancy and Toilet Articles of various kinds. Hair and Tooth Brushes, Soaps, Perfumery, &c., pure Wines and Brandies for medical purposes.
DENTAL GOODS.—Oram & Armstrong's celebrated Teeth, Forceps, Files, Drills, Plugger, &c.
By close attention to business we hope to merit the confidence of the public and a liberal share of their patronage.
OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES
ON THE STEREOSCOPE.
"OUR INFINITE VOLUMES OF POEMS THAT I treasure in this small library of glass and paste board! I enjoy over the vast features of Lavinia on the face of his fox-known Nubian bonnet. I scale the huge mountains of the chin of Prof. Longfellow, and I gaze the length of the three Titanic tons of the wall of Hadrian—architectural ruins of assorted rock that are distributed into the air; and then I dive

THURSDAY, FEB. 9, 1860, 3 A. M.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD

LEAVE JEFFERSONVILLE.

St. Louis and Indianapolis Accommodation ..... 6:00 A. M.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati Express Mail ..... 3:30 P. M.
St. Louis, Indianapolis, & Cincinnati Night Exp. 9:45 P. M.

Louisville, New Albany, & Chicago R R.

LEAVE NEW ALBANY.

Chicago and St. Louis Express ..... 10:15 A. M.
Chicago and St. Louis Night Express ..... 10:15 P. M.

ARRIVE AT NEW ALBANY.

Chicago and St. Louis Express Mail ..... 8:15 P. M.
Chicago and St. Louis Night Express ..... 8:00 A. M.

Louisville and Lexington Railroad.

Passenger Train No. 1 at ..... 6:00 A. M.
Passenger Train No. 3 at ..... 2:30 P. M.
Accommodation Train at ..... 4:10 P. M.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Mail Train No. 1 ..... 7:45 A. M.
Express Tr in No. 3 (Sundays excepted) ..... 4:10 P. M.
Lebanon Express (Sundays excepted) ..... 3:00 P. M.
Lebanon Accommodation (Sundays excepted) ..... 3:30 P. M.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

The river continued to rise slowly yesterday. Last evening there were 6 feet 2 inches water in the canal. Weather pleasant.

Dispatches from Harmer and Portsmouth report the river rising there.

There was but one arrival from below yesterday up to dusk last evening. The Diana was at Cairo yesterday morning. She will be up this evening and leave for New Orleans to-morrow evening.

The FANNY BULLIT passed Memphis night before last and will arrive to-morrow.

The Atlantic was at Memphis yesterday. She will arrive to-morrow night and leave for New Orleans on Saturday evening.

The Scioto, Capt. Bullitt, is the packet for Henderson this evening.

The fine steamer John Gault, Capt. Barce, will leave for Nashville this evening.

The Telegraph is the mailboat for Cincinnati and the Lancaster is the Carrollton packet.

☞At the meeting of Valetta Lodge I. O. S. M. last night, Messrs. J. C. Johnson and Mat. Kenuedy were appointed delegates to the National Convention of the Order to be held at Washington. The alternates are Col. Wallace and Mr. Sedgwick.

JAMES WILDE, JR., & CO.—This firm is one of the most extensive engaged in the Clothing line in the great commercial emporium of the Western Hemisphere. Their establishment occupies nearly an entire block on Broadway. The house has always enjoyed a large Southern trade, and their stock of goods is especially adapted for that section. See advertisement.

[Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.

PARIS, Jan. 19, 1860.

For the last three days the words cotton, wool, sugar, coffee, etc., have replaced in the political world those of Antonelli, the Romagna, and the rest. From the discussion of the Italian question our attention has been brought back to internal affairs. The remarkable letter of the Emperor Napoleon to the Minister of State fell with not less astonishment upon the people of Paris than any of his predecessors on other subjects.

The surprise of the public was therefore not as much owing to measures recommended as to the fact that they should have been promulgated at a moment when his Majesty was supposed to have his hands full with the Italian question and the opposition of his own clergy.

The general approbation which has met these two documents of his Majesty—the letter to the Pope and that to the Minister of State—is not to be underrated, has given to Napoleon a position of pre-eminence among the monarchs of the earth he never before occupied. It is true that even at this moment the clergy and people of Rome are regarding the letter with a warm opposition to the realization of the measures he proposes, but there can be no question as to the result—the imperial policy will triumph in the long run, as it ever does.

Both the measures, the limitation of the secular power of the Pope, and the introduction of free trade, have been received upon by the Emperor, in opposition to a certain proportion of his counsellors and his other advisers, a circumstance which gives additional value to the act, and which elevates him high above his surroundings.

The Italian question may be regarded as definitely settled, and settled too, on a basis which the whole liberal world must approve. Wa were not wrong, therefore, in constantly maintaining that in the end Napoleon would be found true to his principles as the friend of Italy and of Italian independence. It is true that we do not know the details of the settlement, but we know that it is settled upon the principle of non-intervention, and that presumes everything. Italy is hereafter to hold her destiny in her own hands, and if she makes a bad use of the power, she cannot lay the blame upon others.

The resignation of the Ratazzi Ministry at Turin, and the installation of Count Cavour, are but the natural corollary of the resignation of Count Walewski at Paris. The principles of both are identical along the whole line. It is believed that the cabinets of Paris and London fully acquiesced in the change of Ministry at Turin, and that a perfect understanding existed between the two governments.

It is now denied, however, notwithstanding the close relations which exist between these three cabinets, that they intend to deny to Europe in a Congress the right of participating in the settlement of a question so important to all.

If the Congress had met under the invitation which was sent out in December, it is now certain that it would not have confined its deliberations in a greater or less compli cation of either than now exists. By the understanding between the Cabinets of Paris, London, and Turin, certain questions will be already decided, and the difficulties removed by which a different form of call may be issued for a Congress, and this Congress will most probably meet. You can readily understand that it will be less difficult, less wounding, for Austria to find a pretext to excuse herself to the abandonment of the Duchies out of a Congress than in it. The Congress, then, if it meets, will meet upon the *fait accompli*; the Independence of the Duchies and the Romagna will be a necessary conclusion, and the Congress will only be called on to decide what shall be done with them. Beside this, the Congress will have to take into consideration the condition of Naples, which will be decided at what point shall stop the secular power of the Pope, and upon what terms this power shall be restricted.

Thus the policy of England has prevailed, and the Congress, if it convenes, will convene upon the very basis announced long ago by Lord John Russell as the only possible one for England. It is true that we have no evidence that this has not been precisely the basis of Count Cavour's call—in fact we believe it was, and that he was only awaiting the proper occasion for declaring it. We have no reason to believe, indeed, that Napoleon he not planned the whole line of policy that has been followed by England and himself from the commencement. The secret history of the present epoch may some day divulge the truth.

The close alliance with England and the promised commercial treaty are regarded with great favor in France, and have served to produce an advance in the funds. They have given also an increased activity to commercial transactions.

What now is to become of the American treaty with France, commonly known as the Mr. Mason? And what is to be the course of the American Government in case the Congress convenes, and it is asked to take part in the debates on the question of maritime right, as proposed by Mr. Marcy?

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT OF THE IRON INTEREST OF OHIO AND KENTUCKY AT PORTSMOUTH.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio, Feb. 7.

A large Convention of Iron masters, furnace men, and capitalists met in this city Tuesday morning. The Convention organized by calling Hon. Thomas Lamphier, President, and A. Mefarland and Walter Hood Secretaries. On a call of delegates it appeared that nearly every furnace and iron interest in Scioto and Adams county, Ohio was represented. John V. Robinson, of Portsmouth, stated the object of the convention to be the consideration of the tariff question, and presented the following preamble and resolutions.

The Preamble and resolutions, William McGregle, J. V. Robinson, and V. Tracy a Committee on Resolutions, John Poindexter and J. N. Webb on Memorials, and P. Perry, Jr., Secretary, reported, and E. Kirkwood, Esq., addressed the Convention.

The yearly average produce of pig iron, per furnace, may be estimated, for the whole country, at 1,000 tons; the sixty-two furnaces in the region, per annum, 55,000 tons.

Average value of cold and hot blast—estimated at $30—$1,650,000.

Average population at each Furnace may be estimated at 300. Total 31 100.

Average number of hands employed at each Furnace, 100. Total 6,200. Average wages $2 per man. Total $1,240,000.

Average quantity of corn consumed by each, 15,000 bushels—93,000; at 50 cents per bushel, $465,000.

Average quantity of coal consumed per day, about 624 barrels—2 968; at 26 per bbl, $281,128.

Average quantity of Mahon and other ment, equal to 30 pieces of fifteen pounds—900 lbs; at 12 cents per lb, $108,000.

Average amount of merchandize sold, say $20,000. Total $1,240,000.

Grand total—$8,959,128.

The committee reported the following memorial to Congress:

To our memorialists, citizens of ——, county of ——, in the State of ——, respectfully represent to your honorable bodies that immediately connected with the tariff is the proportion of the wealth of said county is invested, and upon which its interests depend, and that the people are dependent for employment, in so depressed a condition as to render the capital unremunerative, and the career a mere destitution in demand for labor. Those evils are constantly becoming more distressing. Your memorialists therefore pray that the tariff may be modified by the specific duty on the importations of foreign iron. They, therefore, respectfully petition your honorable bodies that you will so change the present tariff as to give the needful protection. And your memorialists, as in duty bound, &c.

J. V. Robinson, chairman of the Committee, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That for several years the business of this region of this and adjacent Kentucky has been greatly depressed, owing to the low rates of duty on foreign manufactures of iron, with which all other branches of our industry immediately sympathize, as in that trade so large a proportion of our wealth is invested, and whose wages are so advanced that relief can only be afforded by a law of Congress levying a specific protective duty upon the importation of foreign iron; therefore,

Resolved, That common sense must regard that policy as unwise which, for the last decade, occasioned our railroads to be built, as are the Baltimore and Ohio, Marietta and Cincinnati, Scioto and Hocking Valley, and Virginia and Kentucky and Big Sandy, of Eng lish iron, manufactured by English labor, when the mines of Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee and iron in the world are close upon, making the road bed.

Resolved, That patriotism dictates to every citizen true devotion to the interests of his country, and that the people for what we can produce ourselves; that man or Government which would destroy the self-reliance of a people for what we can produce ourselves; that man or Government which buys more than it sells and that which sells more than it buys, is on the high road to bankruptcy and ruin; and that a home market, and labor to make.

[Special Correspondence for the Louisville Journal.

CAPITAL HOTEL, ROOM No. 89, FRANKFORT, Feb. 8, 1860.

Senator Marshall's bill to establish a convention at an extra session for the purpose of amending the agreement, has a foremost place on the business files of the branch, and will probably come up immediately after the question in the repeal of the clive laws of 1858 is settled. In my interviews with members, I find a universal approval of the principles of this bill, but a fear—say, a very cowardly and dishonorable dread—that the people may not understand the principle, and that it will take time and trouble to explain their bearing, and practical operation to them; so that many are afraid they cannot go before their constituents again, with an efficient vote on record for its passage. This is a miserable dodging of duty and a most unworthy shirking of responsibility. I am perfectly aware that men who are fat removed from scenes of active business, may not understand why it is better to legal zation per cent interest than to allow the law fixing six per cent. to be daily and hourly violated with impunity; but the primal duty of a legislator is to vote according to his convictions of right and justice, and to disregard the effects his conscience may have upon his immediate popularity. Something must be done to attract capital back again to our State, which has been sent away for investment; and I know of no plan which will more rapidly promote this desirable result, than the adoption of Mr. Marshall's bill. It rises above all mere personal considerations, and all political views; it is a measure to replace Kentucky in a position where she can compete with her sister States, and the results to flow from its adoption are of incalculable value. I am not an applicant for office, to the craven apologies of those who know the right and yet fear to pursue it—who stand shivering on the brink of a pain thy and yet are afraid to take the plunge. If there is a single position of vital consequence which is more certain than another to produce the good results which its friends anticipate it is this of a constitutional convention, and I do sincerely hope that no timid, vacillating, or unworthy motives may prevent a full expression of representative feeling on the subject. I will guarantee that all who support it will subsequently receive the thanks of their constituents, though I am free to confess that at first there may be some difficulty in making an abstruse question of financial policy plain to the comprehension of those who live "speculation negatin," and are know nothings in matters of finance, days of grace protests, and notaries public. But let their representatives do their duties by voting in a manner that will subsequently bear them to credit and leave the question of popularity to rest therefrom for future consideration.

The Senate today had the bill to repeal the stay laws of 1858 under consideration, and though I was not present, I learn that Senator Carell has writed down from his hold and manly stand, and proposed a substitute which surrenders all the protection the State requires against the introduction of worthless notes. There was a great and high principle involved in the original stand of this gentleman, and I regret his step as he did for the consistency of our State legislation that he has departed from it.

At the afternoon session of the House yesterday, Mr. Cheveral, of Hardin, presented his report in favor of maintaining the integrity of the municipal rights of our city and in opposition to the bill giving the appointment of Police Commissioners to the Governor. I have not seen the report, but I presume my thanks for his animated and able advocacy of the interests of our city. After he concluded, Mr. Finn, the Democratic member from Simpson, offered a substitute amendment providing for the selection of two Commissioners, one by the Circuit Judge and one by the Chancellor, elected by the people of Louisville, who with the Mayor shall constitute a Police Board. Finn's bill is one that I defended his proposition on the ground that the power to appoint or remove a police officer ought to be confined to the city and town. Mr. Coombes, Democrat from Jefferson, moved to lay the whole subject to Messrs Wolfe, Bocker, Finn, Hodge, and Geiger as a special committee with instructions to report tomorrow.

Mr. Buckner, of Shelby, followed in one of the finest speeches of the session, clear, cogent, persuasive, and overwhelming in his arguments, to show how the constitution was violated and the great principles of republican liberty perverted by this effort to deprive the people of the right of self government. He pointed out the dangerous precedent the passage of this law would create, and appealed to the people of Jefferson county at the impulses of partisans when such a fatal blow was aimed at the integrity of the people and their capacity for regulating their own affairs. The House listened to him with marked attention, and was hushed to silence, and what tha strong logic of Mr. Cleveland had left unfinished, his glowing appeals to the hearts of the Democracy and their old revolutionary principles have completed. The leaders of the dominant party felt that the ground was moving from under their feet, and that an earthquake had upheaved them. From this point the fate of the bill was sealed, and it only remains to give it the *coup de grace* and let it die decently.

Mr. Armstrong, of Hardin, gave no Opposition views of the subject, and contended for "popular sovereignty" in a speech that will be read by his friends. His views were bold and big, and forcible. He was followed by Mr. Leach, Democrat from Henry, who made no impression upon the House with his monotonous delivery, which reminded me of a "woodpecker tapping a hollow beech tree." After the Mr. Ewing, of Logan, moved the previous question, which was sustained—7 to 31. This cut off the amendment of Mr. Rey, and left the bill free to go to a vote on the main question, the first proposition being the amendment of Mr. Sherrill, to make the two Police Commissioners elective by the people. A motion to divide the question, so as to reconsider was on striking out the Governor and inserting a power for the people to elect. The Chair decided the motion to be divisible, and upon the question to strike out the Governor and insert the people, the ayes were 62 and the nays 25, Messrs. Meriwether, Croxton, and Geiger voting in the minority. The question then recurred on Mr. S errill's amendment, to strike out the election of Police Commissioners to the people of Louisville, which was agreed to—59 to 29, Messrs. Meriwether, Croxton, and Geiger being again in the minority. The next pot under the operation of the previous question was the ordering the report of the committee as amended to a third reading and engrossment, which, under a suspension of the rules, was agreed to, and the bill finally passed—55 to 32—*Messrs. Meriwether, Croxton, and Geiger again uniting with the minority.* A motion was then made to reconsider the vote adopting the bill, and pending a motion to lay it on the table the House adjourned by a close vote—41 to 43.

These votes by which the gentlemen of the minority in our city and county were defeated, after having tried all manner of tactics to crush the municipal rights of Louisville, were taken in the bold game which Messrs. Meriwether, Croxton, and Geiger played to disfranchise the people of our city, they were not supported by the intellect or talent of their party. The whole bold scheme was exposed and held up to the contempt and scorn as the champions of the Constitution delivered their powerful blows in defence of the principles nearest and dearest to every true American patriot—the right of self government, unawed by power and unconstrained by fraud. The people of Louisville felt a glow of pride to see the glorious conservative spirit of Kentucky, bursting the bonds of party and standing unshackled, pure, and free on the platform of the Constitution. The majesty and dignity of the House which was to ride rough-shod over Louisville, and drive the plow over every vestige of her municipal independence, disappeared before the light of constitutional enunciations as snow before the morning sunlight.

I give praise to the Democrats who have resisted this usurpation so far, and I hope they will resist it to the end. As I now write, before the House has convened, I cannot tell what changes may have passed to induce a reconsideration of yesterday's vote. I know that if you think to hold a Democratic politician by any other grip than his own interest, you will find you have got a rod in pickle for yourself, while giving than credit for a unsemidic liberality and honest deference to the constitution, I will not doubt their willingness and ability to lure the manes, and propel the bark to the haven of safety, despite the banner falls upon the close of the session, and even then could malignity pursue us, we should be harassed and worried during the recess.

11½ o'clock, P. M.

Well, I have just returned from the House, and after swallowing a few drops of Scott's Pills, in the fashion of Lieut. Gen. Scott, I now proceed to develop the incidents of the morning session. When the special order of the day came up at noon on the suspended motion to lay the bill and the reconsider the vote on the Louisville Police Bill on the table, there were manifestations that the drill sergeants of the Democracy had been at work since last evening. Mr. Finn, the author of the bill, and the colossus of Mr. Gilger, then was a call of the House ordered, 41 to 32, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was sent after the absentees. Three quarters of an hour were occupied in these tactics, when the absentees returned and reported that all the absentees were present except those who were out of the city. The ayes and nays were then called on laying the reconsideration on the table, and the bill finally ordered to table it by a strict party vote, 58 ayes, 53 nays. The motion then came up on its reconsideration, and the great screw being again applied, was successful in carrying it by a majority of seven, leaving out of the "indomitables," with the exception of Mr. Radcliff, of Carter, and the vote stood 51 ayes, 37 nays. In the hour of one having arrived, a motion was made to lay further consideration, and though I was not present, I learn that Senator Carell has writed down from his hold and manly stand, and proposed a substitute which surrenders all the protection the State requires against the introduction of worthless notes. There was a great and high principle involved in the original stand of this gentleman, and I regret his step as he did for the consistency of our State legislation that he has departed from it.

At the afternoon session of the House yesterday, Mr. Cheveral, of Hardin, presented his report in favor of maintaining the integrity of the municipal rights of our city and in opposition to the bill giving the appointment of Police Commissioners to the Governor. I have not seen the report, but I presume my thanks for his animated and able advocacy of the interests of our city. After he concluded, Mr. Finn, the Democratic member from Simpson, offered a substitute amendment providing for the selection of two Commissioners, one by the Circuit Judge and one by the Chancellor, elected by the people of Louisville, who with the Mayor shall constitute a Police Board. Finn's bill is one that I defended his proposition on the ground that the power to appoint or remove a police officer ought to be confined to the city and town. Mr. Coombes, Democrat from Jefferson, moved to lay the whole subject to Messrs Wolfe, Bocker, Finn, Hodge, and Geiger as a special committee with instructions to report tomorrow.

Mr. Buckner, of Shelby, followed in one of the finest speeches of the session, clear, cogent, persuasive, and overwhelming in his arguments, to show how the constitution was violated and the great principles of republican liberty perverted by this effort to deprive the people of the right of self government. He pointed out the dangerous precedent the passage of this law would create, and appealed to the people of Jefferson county at the impulses of partisans when such a fatal blow was aimed at the integrity of the people and their capacity for regulating their own affairs. The House listened to him with marked attention, and was hushed to silence, and what tha strong logic of Mr. Cleveland had left unfinished, his glowing appeals to the hearts of the Democracy and their old revolutionary principles have completed. The leaders of the dominant party felt that the ground was moving from under their feet, and that an earthquake had upheaved them. From this point the fate of the bill was sealed, and it only remains to give it the *coup de grace* and let it die decently.

Mr. Armstrong, of Hardin, gave no Opposition views of the subject, and contended for "popular sovereignty" in a speech that will be read by his friends. His views were bold and big, and forcible. He was followed by Mr. Leach, Democrat from Henry, who made no impression upon the House with his monotonous delivery, which reminded me of a "woodpecker tapping a hollow beech tree." After the Mr. Ewing, of Logan, moved the previous question, which was sustained—7 to 31. This cut off the amendment of Mr. Rey, and left the bill free to go to a vote on the main question, the first proposition being the amendment of Mr. Sherrill, to make the two Police Commissioners elective by the people. A motion to divide the question, so as to reconsider was on striking out the Governor and inserting a power for the people to elect. The Chair decided the motion to be divisible, and upon the question to strike out the Governor and insert the people, the ayes were 62 and the nays 25, Messrs. Meriwether, Croxton, and Geiger voting in the minority. The next question then recurred on Mr. S errill's amendment, to strike out the election of Police Commissioners to the people of Louisville, which was agreed to—59 to 29, Messrs. Meriwether, Croxton, and Geiger being again in the minority. The next pot under the operation of the previous question was the ordering the report of the committee as amended to a third reading and engrossment, which, under a suspension of the rules, was agreed to, and the bill finally passed—55 to 32—*Messrs. Meriwether, Croxton, and Geiger again uniting with the minority.* A motion was then made to reconsider the vote adopting the bill, and pending a motion to lay it on the table the House adjourned by a close vote—41 to 43.

These votes by which the gentlemen of the minority in our city and county were defeated, after having tried all manner of tactics to crush the municipal rights of Louisville, were taken in the bold game which Messrs. Meriwether, Croxton, and Geiger played to disfranchise the people of our city, they were not supported by the intellect or talent of their party. The whole bold scheme was exposed and held up to the contempt and scorn as the champions of the Constitution delivered their powerful blows in defence of the principles nearest and dearest to every true American patriot—the right of self government, unawed by power and unconstrained by fraud. The people of Louisville felt a glow of pride to see the glorious conservative spirit of Kentucky, bursting the bonds of party and standing unshackled, pure, and free on the platform of the Constitution. The majesty and dignity of the House which was to ride rough-shod over Louisville, and drive the plow over every vestige of her municipal independence, disappeared before the light of constitutional enunciations as snow before the morning sunlight.

I give praise to the Democrats who have resisted this usurpation so far, and I hope they will resist it to the end. As I now write, before the House has convened, I cannot tell what changes may have passed to induce a reconsideration of yesterday's vote. I know that if you think to hold a Democratic politician by any other grip than his own interest, you will find you have got a rod in pickle for yourself, while giving than credit for a unsemidic liberality and honest deference to the constitution, I will not doubt their willingness and ability to lure the manes, and propel the bark to the haven of safety, despite the banner falls upon the close of the session, and even then could malignity pursue us, we should be harassed and worried during the recess.

11½ o'clock, P. M.

Well, I have just returned from the House, and after swallowing a few drops of Scott's Pills, in the fashion of Lieut. Gen. Scott, I now proceed to develop the incidents of the morning session. When the special order of the day came up at noon on the suspended motion to lay the bill and

E JOURNAL.

that the notes of the
d for sixty-five years
unterfeit them. In the
f London counterfeited a
e cutting it into as many
ctures and words upon it,
engravers to copy them ca
rinting the separate plate
pices of paper, the same effect
f the whole had been engraved
illiam Henry Vaughan—for such
was hung for his ingenuity, and
went on increasing until about the
ere were about one hundred and thirty
the crime in one year, and all for
ng the notes of the Bank of England

R DUELING LAW.—The Senate bill,
e to persons engaged in duels
s to Jan. 10, 1860, and providing that here-
persons who shall engage in duels shall not be
capable of election to or hold office, was passed by
the Virginia House of Delegetee on Friday—yeas
73, naye 58.

THE POPE AND THE EMPEROR OF FRANCE.—On
the first day of January last General Goyon, the
commander of the French forces at Rome, made a
formal visit to the Pope. In reply to the congrat-
ulations of General Goyon, the Pope delivered the
following allocution:

General.—If we have every year received with
pleasure the wishes which you have expressed to
us in the name of the brave officers and of the army
you so worthily command, those wishes are decidly
dear to us to-day in consequence of the exceptional
events which have occurred each other, and be-
cause you assure us that the French division in the
Pontifical States is placed there for the defence of
the rights of Catholicism. May God, therefore,
bless you and the whole French army. May He
also bless all classes of that generous nation.

In prostrating ourselves at the feet of that Provi-
dence who was, is, and will be to all eternity, we
desire to humble in the humility of our heart to abun-
basse Him in the humility of our heart to abun-
dantly shower down his grace and his wisdom on the
august chief of that army and of that nation, in
order that, being enlightened by the divine wisdom, he
may well satisfy in the difficult road, and still ad-
mit to the Parliament of certain principles which have
lately appeared in a pamphlet which may be called
a striking monument of hypocrisy and an ignoble
tissue of contradictions. Providence will go fur-
ther, and may that we are convinced—that he will,
by the aid of that wisdom, condemn the principles
contained in that publication, and we are the more
convinced of this that we possess documents which
his Majesty some time since handed to us and
read and which are a complete condemnation
of those principles. It is with that conviction we
pray God to shower down his blessings on the Em-
peror, on his august consort, on the Prince Impe-
rial, and on the whole of France.

The Monitour, publishing the above allocution,
remarks that the Pope would not perhaps have de-
livered it if his Holiness had before received the
letter which the Emperor Napolson addressed to
him on the 31st of December, and of which the
following is the text:

Most Holy Father.—The letter which your Holi-
ness wrote to me on the 21 December has deeply
moved me, and I will reply with an entire frank-
ness to your reproal to my good faith.

One of my most serious pre-occupations during
the war, as well as after it, was the situation of the
States of the Church, and certainly among the pow-
erful reasons which influenced me to make peace
prompt, must be reckoned the fear of seeing revo-
lution every day acquire greater proportions. Facts
are stubborn things, and in spite of my desolatinee
by the Holy See, and of the constant presence
of my troops at Rome, I could not escape from a
certain solidarity with the efforts of the national
movement produced in Italy by the contest against
Austria.

Peace being concluded, I hastened to write to
your Holiness, to submit to you the ideas which in
my opinion were best calculated to lead to the paci-
fication of the Romagna; and I still think that at
that period your Holiness had consented to se ad-
ministrative separation of those provinces, and to
the nomination of a lay Governor, they would have
remained under your sovereignty. Unfortunately
that did not take place and I feued myself power-
less to prevent the establishment of the new regime.
My efforts have only had the effect of preventing
the revolution from extending to the kingdom
of Garribaldi has preserved the Marches of Ancona
from certain invasion.

At present the Congress is about to meet. The
Powers cannot set aside the treaties of 1815 which
are the basis of the political existence of the
greater part of the European States. Perhaps
the probability is that they will be of opinion not to
have recourse to violence to un ko them submit, for
if their decision were not accepted by the sense
of foreign force, it would be necessary to occupy the
legations militarily during a long period. That oc-
cupation would nourish the hatred and rancor of a
great portion of the Italian people, as well as the
jealousy of the great Powers—it would therefore be
the cause of perpetuating a state of irritation, un-
easiness, and alarm.

What therefore remains to be done, for this state
of uncertainty cannot endure forever? After a
serious examination of the difficulties and of the
dangers contained in the different combinations, I
say, with sincere regret, and however painful the
solution may be, that what appears to me to be
most conformable to the true interests of the Holy
See would be to make the secrifice of the revolted
provinces. If your Holiness, for the repose of
Europe, would renounce those provinces, which for
fifty years have been a source of embarrassment to
your government, and were in exchange to demand
from the powers to guarentee to you the possession
of the remainder, I have no doubt that order would
be instantly restored. Then your Holiness
would secure to grateful Italy long years of peace,
and to the Holy See the tranquil possession of the
States of the Church.

Your Holiness, I am willing to believe, will cot
misunderstandare feelings by which I am animated;
you will comprehend the difficulty of my situation;
will listen ret with kindness the candor of my lan-
guage, while calling to mind all that I have done
for the Catholic religion and for its augustest head.

I have expressed without reserve all my ideas,
and I have considered it indispensable to do so be-
fore the meeting of the Congress, but I beg your Ho-
liness, whatever may be your final decision, to be
assured that it will make no chagga in the line of con-
duct which I have always adopted towards you.

In thanking your Holiness for the Apostolical
Benediction which you sent to the Empress, to the
Prince Imperial, and to myself, I renew the essn-
rance of my profound veneration Of your Holi-
ness, your devout Son, NAPOLEON.

PALACE OF THE TUILERIES, 31st Dec. 1859.

NEAPOLITAN TYRANNY.—The London Times says
in a leading article:

Among the best known and yet the least politicel
families in Naples there is one which has been sud-
denly made prey of One of the sons has disp-
peared. The police vultures have swooped upon
him and carried him off no one knows where—no
one dare to ask where. It is enough to know that
he can have been guilty of any offense, even against
such police ordinances as reign at Naples; for he
cared nothing for politics, and had no connection
with any of the plots which were laid for them at
that now reigning at Naples will perfora engender.
He was simply a quiet young man, mixing in good
society, the son of a Neapolitan father and an Eng-
lish mother, and knew of no longe a circle that his
arrest would be certain to end the desired vibra-
tion of terror through the city. The most complete
proof of the aki ot stata of the Neapolitens is that
the family itself does not cry aloud. Even the
English blood in their veins does not boil over. It
is left to a stranger, fortnisly, and with injenctione
to secrcy, to appeal to Europe against this Fracois
II of Naples—this youthful, virgily kidnapper—srl
to cite this last instance of his tyranny. In the
ceater of this typhoon of terror there is a dead si-
lence; it is cily from a dweller upon its borders that
we obtain a little insight of what is goleg on where
it reges.

The letter which has been handed to us runs
thus: "I send this in the faint hope of being useful
to a family with which the English residents at
Naples must feel sympathy. —Yesterday son was
arrested two days ago, and is now in prison. No-
body knows where or why; I believe the Govern-
ment no more than the public. They do thiegs in
terrorem. They occur constantly. Some are let
out in a few time; some remain in a dungeon for
years; some are exiled to a distant province, where,
if they are not persons of property, they beg or
starve. I write to you, not only unknown to the
—e, but even to my own wife and my son. There
is such a conspiracy of silence and fear that she dis-
trusts one's best friends and even the imprudence
of one's children. There are spies everywhere. The
servants are spies; Dukes and Princes are spies;
nobody is safe. Domiciliary visits every night.
Last week, in Chiaja alone, fifty or sixty persons
were stopped and searched at night as they were
walking along quietly on their own business; even
carriages were stopped and searched. The state
of the country's description or imagination; that
the nation is demoralized, and divided into two
classes—slaves and mouchards."

MATRIMONIAL ADVERTISING.—"NOR," the New-
York correspondent of the Charleston Mercury,
gives the following amusing illustration of matri-
monial advertising:

Matrimonial advertisements continue to fill an
ample space in the Herald, notwithstanding the
damaging effect of Mr. Hill's late revalation ("Mat-
rimonial Brokerage in the Metropolis.") A facc-
tious follow of my acquaintance, insatiate of fomnle
adventure, answered one of these advertisements
the other day from two young girls, twins, Blanche
and Rosa by name. His ovartura was accepted,
and he was requested by a return note to call at a
house in Sullivan street. The welcome billet was
delicately perfumed and the writing was fairy
like hand. My friand's romantic chord was touch-
ed, in the face of his long and wicked city experi-
ence, and straightway he began to have visions of
a pair of blooming girls like two cherries on one
stem, nothing less enchanting than the original
Rose and Blanche in Suo's "Wandering Jew."
With a selfishness co-extensive with the malo hu-
man species, he determined to keep the monopoly
of both. He want to the house, found it a respect-
abla looking mansion, rappad at the door, was ad-
mitted by the servant on giving his name (an as-
sumed one,) was shown up stairs into a prettily fur-
nished room, and was told that the young ladies would
soon be in. In a few moments a fierce and spectral
female, over forty years old and rather drunk, en-
tered, and, without a word, flung herself, with the
recklessness of two dozen Camilios, into the arms
of this amazed volunteer. Before he could re-
cover his balance or say n word, a tall ruffian burst
into the room, with a pistol in each hand, and cried
frantically, "You are the betrayer of my wife! I
will kill both of you together!" The ferocious fa-
miale's partner (for such the strapping and appear-
ance) threw herself still closer about the arms of
my unmgided friend. Fortunately, he is a powar-
ful fellow, a splendid gymnast, and a fine amateur
sparrer. With one sudden, mighty punch of his
right fist he floored the woman; with a single bound
he planted his dangerous left upon the black mus-
zle of the "injured husband," knocking him com-
pletely off his pins; with a second stride he had
jumps took him down stairs and out of the house.
He imprudently confided this ludicrous affair to a
few of his friends—I say "imprudently," because
he has to stand innumerable drinks on the strength
of it. They have only to say "Room" or "Blanche."

Young Familiarity—Sydney Smith was complain-
ing of a young gentleman who, although many
years his junior, was in the habit of addressing him
by his Christian name, a privilege which, as Syd-
ney Smith remarked, is only allowed to the most intil-
mate friends. Shortly utter, the gantlemun in ques-
tion entered the room, and familiarly addressing
Smith as "Sydney," inquired how he thought of
passing the day. "For my part," he added, "the
Archbishop of Canterbury (the then Dr. Howley)
has of an invited me to pas him a visis at Adding-
ton Park, and I think I shall drive down and return
in the cool of the evening." To this Sydney made
"then let me give you a word of advice: I keow
something of the Archbishop; he is a very excel-
lent man, but rather proud; don't call him William,
he might not like it." A few of laughter followed
this significant speech, and, as the discomfitted
youth left the room, Sydney Smith turned round
and quietly remarked, "I think I have settled the
fool of the evening at last."

[From the London Times, Jan. 13.]

A SPANISH CHARGE OF BALAKLAVA.—On the 1st
of January the Spaniards fought their first regard-
erab e battle in Africa. The action comprised an
advance from the sea coast and a subsequ-nt and
longer conflict in the afternoon, more-stirred to the
gallest but ill judged advance of General Prim.
The most remarkable feature, however, in the ec-
cerrence of the day was an almost exact parell-on
the charge of our own Light Cavalry at Balaklava
by two rqaadrons of the Spanish Princess Hussars.
There was the same blended-of an old de- imp. the
same too implicit obedilence of the officer unm di-
stely in command, the same nselessness up a zal-
ley bristling with opponents, the same bleed. re-
treat. It would of course be preposterous to com-
pare the means of destruction at the disposal of the
Moors and the well served batteries and steadv fire
which the Russians were able to bring into play
against the English Dragoons Still let honor ha
given where honor is due. The Spanish Hussars
rode into their valley of death with as ut fai ching a
courage, with as firm determination to do their duty,
as the E-glish Cavelry le October, 1854, and eot a
man came back with a scab on his nasse.

They rode up to the enemy's fire, and even to his
camp, bringing back with them nothing but their
glory and the memory of their great deed of arms.
Those that the well served batteries and steadv fire
which the Russians were able to bring into play
against the English Dragoons Still let honor ha
given where honor is due. The Spanish Hussars
rode into their valley of death with as ut fai ching a
courage, with as firm determination to do their duty,
as the E-glish Cavelry le October, 1854, and eot a
man came back with a scab on his nasse.

They rode up to the enemy's fire, and even to his
camp, bringing back with them nothing but their
glory and the memory of their great deed of arms.
Two squadrons of Diego Leon's Hussars of Prin-
cess's division did exactly what the Spanish Hus-
It was as though the spirit of their gallant chief was
with them throughout that fiery rida. It seems al-
most a grotesque instance of history reproducing
itself to find thet a misinterpreted speech of the
Spaoish aid-de-camp who carried the order pro-
duced a similar result to that which followal poor
Nolan's fatal bluuder at Balaklavo. The messen-
ger, it is said, applied the word "cowards" to the
Moors; by a fatal error the nffice- to whom aland of
the Hussars took the word as intended for himself
and his men, and went off at once at their head in-
to the midst of the enemy's fira. There were two
officers killed and five wounded—a large proportion
out of the two squadrons engaged.

ARCTIC WOMEN AND BABIES.—These E squimaux
were all well clothed in reindeer dresses and looked
clean; they appeared to have abundance of provi-
sion, but scarcely a scrap of wood was seen surong
them which had not comn from the last expedition.
Their sledges, with the exception of the one already
spoken of, were wretched little affairs, consisth g
of two frozen rolls of sealskin covered with ice and
attached to each other by bones, which served as
the crossbars. The men were stout, hearty fellows,
and the women arrant thievor, but all were good
humored and pleasant. Wall eyes are very common
in fact, this terror would have been flattering
to most of them; yet there was a degree of vivacity
and gentleness in the manners of some that soon
reconciled us to the disagreeable appearance of the
Their sledges, with the exception of the one already
spoken of, were wretched little affairs, consisth g
of two frozen rolls of sealskin covered with ice and
attached to each other by bones, which served as
the crossbars. The men were stout, hearty fellows,
and the women arrant thievor, but all were good
humored and pleasant. Wall eyes are very common
in fact, this terror would have been flattering
to most of them; yet there was a degree of vivacity
and gentleness in the manners of some that soon
reconciled us to the disagreeable appearance of the
They had the eyes a d teeth, as well as very
small hands, and the young girls had a fresh, rosy
hue not often seen in combination with olive com-
plexions. Repimaux seem to be well up to their
native habits when their large fur dresses, and
where the babes can only be got at by pulling them
out over the shoulder. Whilst intent upon my
bargaining for silver spoons, the dector called her
attention to a child, about two years old, that was
in the charge of our own Light Cavalry at Balaklava
by two rqaadrons of the Spanish Princess Hussars.
There was the same blended-of an old de- imp. the
same too implicit obedilence of the officer unm di-
stely in command, the same nselessness up a zal-
ley bristling with opponents, the same bleed. re-
treat. It would of course be preposterous to com-
pare the means of destruction at the disposal of the
Moors and the well served batteries and steadv fire
which the Russians were able to bring into play
against the English Dragoons Still let honor ha
given where honor is due. The Spanish Hussars
rode into their valley of death with as ut fai ching a
courage, with as firm determination to do their duty,
as the E-glish Cavelry le October, 1854, and eot a
man came back with a scab on his nasse.

They rode up to the enemy's fire, and even to his
camp, bringing back with them nothing but their
glory and the memory of their great deed of arms.
Two squadrons of Diego Leon's Hussars of Prin-
cess's division did exactly what the Spanish Hus-
It was as though the spirit of their gallant chief was
with them throughout that fiery rida. It seems al-
most a grotesque instance of history reproducing
itself to find thet a misinterpreted speech of the
Spaoish aid-de-camp who carried the order pro-
duced a similar result to that which followal poor
Nolan's fatal bluuder at Balaklavo. The messen-
ger, it is said, applied the word "cowards" to the
Moors; by a fatal error the nffice- to whom aland of
the Hussars took the word as intended for himself
and his men, and went off at once at their head in-
to the midst of the enemy's fira. There were two
officers killed and five wounded—a large proportion
out of the two squadrons engaged.

CITY DIRECTORY

Arranged Alphabetically in Regard to

BUSINESS AND NAMES.

Auctioneers

Anderson, Thos. & Co., 430 Main street.
Henry, Samuel G. & Co., Main street, bet. 3d and 4th.
Spencer, C. C., Main street, between 3d and 4th.

Agricultural Implements and Seeds.

Boadinant, J. H., 6th, between Main and Market sts.
Jackson, O. W., 316 Main street.
Brent, H. & W., 367 Main street.
Howard & Middleton, 21 and 323 Main street.
Mann & Co., corner of Green and 6th.
Pabin, Wiard, & Co., 315 Main street.
Carter & Bullitt, Jefferson, 4th Main street.

Booksellers, Stationers, & Blank Book Manufacturers.

Morton & Griswold, 430 Main street.
Maxwell & Co., Main street, between 5th and 6th.

Booksellers, Stationers, and Periodical Dealers.

Bullock, W. H., 4th street, bet. Market and Jefferson.
Orell, I. A., 451 Main street.
Crump, F. W., 4th street, bet. Market and Main.
Clark, J. W., 4th street, bet. Market and Jefferson.
Davidson, J., 53 street, bet. Jefferson and Market.
Gunter, A., 3d street, bet. Jefferson and Market.
Harvey, C. C., Main street, bet. 2d and 3d.
Maddox, F., 3d street, bet. Jefferson and Market.

Boots and Shoes.

Lee, Sam'l L., Market street, between 3d and 4th.
Owen & Wood, Market, between 3d and 3d.
Sweet, W. C. & Co., Market, between 3d and 4th.

Bagging and Rope.

Bartley, W. T. & Co., Main street, between 1st and 2d.
Hunt, Tyor. H. & Co., Wall st., between Main and Water.

Bankers.

Curt & Warren, 471 Main street.

Barrel Blacker.

Osborne, Mr. Wm., Jefferson st., between 3d and 4th.

Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

Armstrong, J. M., corner 4th and Main streets.
Sprouls & Mandeville, corner 4th and Main streets.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, and Curtain Goods.

Hite & Son, 1 Main s reet, between 2d & 4th.
Marshall & Dickinson, 4th, between Market and Main.

Cabinet Manufacturers and Varieties.

Arnold & Miller, 4th, between Market and Jefferson
Gerhart, N. V., 4th, between Market and Jefferson.
Merriman, E. T., 4th street, near Main.

Cigars.

Peyroulo, Ed., Main street, between 4th and 5th.

China and Glassware.

Crowday & Hopkins, 34 Main st.
Croucher, W. H., 412 Main street
Jaeger, A. & Co., 4th st., bet. Market and Main.

Coal Dealers.

Crittenden, & Gantt, 2d st., bet. Main and Market.
Kellogg, J. N., 3d st., bet. Jefferson and Market.
Robb, Jos., 3d st., between Market and Main.

Chemists and Apothecaries.

Bowse, S. F., corner 4th and Jefferson streets.
Fason & Schneider, Market street, between 2d and Preston.
Jenkins, Thos. E. & Co, corner 3d and Walnut streets.
Pope, Geo. Henry, Market street, between 4th and 5th.
Talbott, J. L. & Co., corner 4th and Walnut streets.

Cement.

McHarry, F., Main street, between 7th and 8th streets.

Carriage Manufacturers.

Barr, Haight, & Wood, Main street, bet. 1st and 2d.
Stoner, J. F., Main street, between 1st and Brook.

Drugs, Dyestuffs, Oils, Paints, &c.

Carr & Pilcher, Market street, between 3d and 4th.
Morris, J. S. & Sons, 361 Main street.
Robinson, E. A. & Co., Main street, bet seenth and 6th.
Smith, Geo. W., 313 Main street.
Wilson, Peter & Co., 482 Main street.
Wilder, Ez, 418 Main st.

Dry Goods (Wholesale).

Low, James & Co., Main stree , between 6th and 7th.
Prather, Smith, & Co., Main st., bet. 4th and 5th.
Wood, James B., 451 Market st.

Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.

Belknap, W. B., & Co., cor. 3d and Main.

Jewelry, Watches, and Plate.

Fleicher & Bennett, Main st., bet. 4th and 5th.
Holdsworth & Gallaher, Main st., bet. 3d and 3d.
Kendrick, Wm., 3d st., bet. Market & Main.
Klotz, John, & Co., Main st., bet. 4th and 5th.
Lemon, Jac. H., Main, bet. 3d and 4th.
Ramsey, M. C., Main st., below Fourth.
Voght & Kehn, 3d st., bet. Main & Market.

Iron Mantles, Fancy Castings, &c.

Wallace, Lithgow, & Co., cor. 3d and Main sts.

Lamps, Burning Fluid, Coal Oils, &c.

Beattie, Geo., 4th street, bet. Jefferson and Green.
Settle, W. H., 4th street, bet. Jefferson and Green.

Kanawha Salt Agent.

Brooks, W. C., Third st., between Main and River.

Liquors, Wines, and Alcohol.

Monks, Joseph, Main street, between 6th and 7th.
Schrodt & Laval, 2d street, bet. Main and Water.
Schroeder & Son, Wall street, bet. Main and Water.
Zanone, A. & Son, 3d street, between Main and Water.

Lumber, Sash, Doors, &c.

Alexander, Ellis, & Co., cor. Preston & Walnut, and Main
between 2d and 3d.
Breden, J. N., cor. Main and Wenzel & Walnut bet. East
and Floyd.

Musical Instruments, and Music.

Faulds, D. P. & Co., Main street, bet. 3d and 3d.
McCarrell, Wm., Jefferson street, bet. 3d and 4th.
Tripp & Co., Main street, bet. 4th and Jefferson.
Peters, Cragg, & Co., cor. 6th and Main streets.

Marble Works.

Needham, Edgar, & Co., Jefferson street, bet. 3d and 4th.

Merchant Tailors.

Walker, J. B., Main street, bet. 2d and 3d.
Swain, M. H., 4th street, bet. Green and Jefferson.

Printing Paper Manufacturers.

Du Pont & Co., Main street, between 4th and 5th.

Powder.

Du Pont & Co., Main street, between 4th and 5th.
Davids Speed, 369 Main street.

Patent Medicines an Perfumes.

Raymond & Tyler, 4th street, between Main and Market.

Produce and Provision Brokers.

Stewart & Barter, 545 Main street.

Restaurants.

Lawein, J. & Co., (Walker's) 3d, bet. Market and Main.
Loeffler C. G. 486, Cor. Main and Market and Main.

Store Founders.

Wallace, Lithgow & Co., corner 3d and Main streets.

Soap, Candles, and Oil Manufacturers.

Corn wal & Brother, 562 Main street.

Sewing Machines.

Foskett, P. L., 4th street, between Green and Jefferson.
G. P. Parsons, 97 Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.
Sloo, Stephen, & Co., 360 Fourth street.
Sumner & Co., Jefferson street, between 4th and 5th.
Williams, J. H., 85 Fourth street.

Steamboat Agents and Commission and Forwarding Merchants.

Charles Basham, Wall street, between Main & Water.
Carter & Park, 526 Main street.
Long, N. S. & Bro., Wall st., between Main and Water.
Moorhead & Co., 3d street, between Main and Water.

Spice Manufacturers.

Hawkins & Thornton, Bullitt str, bet. Main and Water.

Toys, Varieties, and Fancy Goods.

Cannon, Sherrill, & Co, 413 Main street.
Murray, D. J., 4th st., bet. Market and Main.
Snee, Julius, 4th street, bet. Main and Market.

Teas and Fancy Groceries.

Lanham & Co., 3d street, bet. Market and Jefferson.

Tobacco Commission.

Ward, John, 548 Main street.
Neely, Wicks, & Co., 512 Main street.
Wrgman, H., 3d and Main street.

Terra Cotta Works.

Bannon, P., 5th street, between Green and Walnut.

Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.

Mc Henry, J. H., cor. 4th and Main streets.
O'Hara, D., Main, bet. 5th and 6th, and Market, near 3d.

Venetian Blind Manufactory.

Harvey, John F., Market, bet. 2d and 3d.

Wigs, Perfumery, &c.

Nicholas, M s., G 85 4th street.

White Lead and Linseed Oil.

Waters & Fox, Main, bet. 5th and 6th streets.
Wilson, Peter, & Co., 4 2 Main street.

Willow Ware, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, and Toys.

Talbot, W. W., 69 Third street, between Main and Market.

KNOW THYSELF.

DR. J. B. MCCANN is enabled to detect to a certainty
the true condition and locality of diseases, by a simple
and scientific method, without asking the patient any ques-
tions. Some profess to do this, yet are careful to ask some
lead questions in order to obtain a clue to the disease.
We do both ng of that kind, and have invariably given
satisfaction. Consultations and examinations

FREE OF CHARGE.

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS treated
by a new method of Medicated Inhalation and constitu-
tional treatment. We offer you new remedies, entirely
vegetable, which has proved a speedy and effectual cure in
the following diseases, viz: Bronchitis, all Diseases of the
Throat and Lungs, Diseases of the Heart, Stomach, Liver,
and Kidneys, Dropsy, Saint Vitus's Dance, Gout,
Chronic Ulcers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fistula,
Spasms, Fits, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Skin Diseases,
Rupture, Diarrhea, and, in short, all curable diseases. We
are not a "cure all" doctor, but will undertake no case
without a fair prospect of recovery.

Female Diseases.

Females troubled with Suppressions, Irregularities, Leu-
corrhea or Whites, Falling of the Womb, Polypus of the
Uterus, Tumors of any kind, Barrenness, all Urinary Dis-
eases, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Nervous Debility,
&c., will be speedily cured without the use of poisonous
drugs or injurious or painful instruments of any kind
Have no delicacy in calling no difference what your ails es
may be, I do not expect you to place yourself under my
treatment unless you prefer it.

All communications strictly confidential. The afflicted
are cordially invited to call and satisfy themselves Office
on First street, second door above Market street, Louis-
ville, KY. All letters addressed to our care, enclosing a
stamp, giving symptoms and nature of disease, will
receive prompt attention. Medicines sent to all parts of the
United States. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Address

J. H. McCANN, M. D.,
no 6 4th&Preston lv Louisville, Ky.

BRANDY PEACHES—
50 dozen bottles Brandy Peaches;
30 do do do Cherries.
For sale low by [122] A. BOHN, 50 Third st.

CHAMPAGNE—
181 baskets (¾ pint) and pints) C. Farre, extra quality;
41 do do (¾ pint) do Cabinet, ex. qual;
40 do do (¾ pints) Imperial, extra quality;
In store and for sale low by
T. BLANCAGNIEL.

BY EXPRESS.

JUST RECEIVED

The beautiful, new, and very pop-
ular Ballad, by Tom. Buckley, now
sung at the late Hutchinson Musical
Concerts in the city,

"I'd Choose to be a Daisy."

PRICE 25 CENTS.

Also the following new and overall at pieces: "Sicilian
Vespers" theme from Verdi's new opera. "Vespers Sici-
ennes;" by Bertz—25 cts. "Bonne pechenne;" by Kicher-
25 cts. Degen Galopne, by Wilhelm Mason—25 cts.
"Welsh Air," with variations, by Mills—50 cts. "The Lair
Enchantress (Lacrouelle-sung by the young American
Fenor Henry Squires), by Mueller—25 cts. "The Fairy
Bellet," by Foster—25 cts. "Then art the Queen of my
Song," by Foster—25 cts. "Away Darling" (as sung by
the young American Prima Donna of the Parodi opera
Troupe, Miss Hattie A. Brown), by McNaughton—25 cts.
"I'm the Quarren of the Village" (as sung by Miss Mary
Madden), by Mueller—25 cts. "Nobody Weep a Tear for
Me," by Foster—25 cts. "The Home I Leave Behind Me,"
by McNaughton—25 cts. And many others by the most
popular composers. Sent by mail, postpaid, on re-
ceipt of the price.

"OPERA AT HOME."

Another supply of this magnificent work just received
Price Five Dollars Call at the "NEW MUSIC HOUSE,"
4 Jefferson street, Louisville, KY.

jan 26 dtf WM. McCARRELL.

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR—13 hhds strictly prime N. O.
Sugar just received per steamer Peyton and for sale
by
fi dif 518 Main street, between Third and Fourth.

FLOUR—50 bbls Extra Su erfine Missouri Flour to stor
and for sale by BRANNIN & SUMMERS,
f7 Main street, between Third and Fourth.

BUTTER—10 bbls choice roll, in Cotbs, for sale by
B f7 J. A. PENTON, 36 Fourth st.

APPLES—20 bbls selected just received and for sale by
A f7 J. A. PENTON, 36 Fourth st.

MALT—600 bushels prime Barley for sale by
M f7 J. A. PENTON, 36 Fourth st.

CHEESE—150 boxes prime W.R. and Hamburg in store
C and for sale by
f7 J. A. PENTON, 36 Fourth st.

CORN—1,000 bushels choice White shelled just received
C by f7 J. A. PENTON, 36 Fourth st.

DU PONT'S

DOUBLE REFINED SALTPETER, warranted per-
fectly pure, for sale by
E. f7 A. Y. DU PONT & CO.

GUNPOWDER.

DU PONT'S SUPERIOR RIFLE POWDER;
1 do do Blasting do;
Hazard's do do do do;
do Kentucky Rifle do;
Du Pont's Sporting do do;
Put up in tin canisters kegs, and for sale by all the merchants in
Louisville. f7 A. Y. DU PONT & CO.

NO. SUGAR—90 hhds good a d prime landing from
the steamer Peyton and for sale by
E f7 JACK & BROTHER, 518 Main st.

EXCHANGE ON MEMPHIS wanted by
E f7 H. D. NEWCOMB & BRO.

EXTRA FLOUR—100 bbls A No 1 Extra Flour, from
the Carthage Mills, received per Jeffersonville Railroad
and for sale by
f7 ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.

COFFEE—330 bags Rio Coffee in store and for sale by
f7 ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.

OLD BOURBON—50 bbls 4-year-old Bourbon Whisky
in store and for sale by
f7 BRANNIN & SUMMERS.

SUGAR—
25 hhds prime N. O. Sugar;
50 bbls Powdered and Crushed Sugar;
20 bbls Loaf do;
In store and for sale by
MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.,
f6 528 Main street.

COFFEE—
200 bags prime Rio Coffee;
20 do cage do;
In store and for sale by
f6 MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

TEA—
35 half chests superior Gunpowder Tea;
80 boxes Hyson (20 lbs each) do do;
20 half chests fine Black do;
In store and for sale by
jan 18 dif JACK & BROTHER, 518 Main st.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—
600 boxes King Missouri Tobacco;
250 do do Lump do;
50 do Solimer do;
100 do Twist do;
In store and for sale by
jan 18 dif JACK & BROTHER, 518 Main st.

NAILS—500 kegs Shoenberger Nails, assorted sizes, in
store and for sale by
jan 18 dif JACK & BROTHER, 518 Main st.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—198 sacks fresh Pennsylvania
Received per steamboat Clara Dean and for sale low to
close consignment by
f20 JNO. P. HOWARD & CO.,
Main st., between Third and Fourth.

SUGAR—
75 hhds prime N. O. Sugar;
50 bbls Powdered, Crushed, and Loaf Sugar;
75 bbls Refined White do;
In store and for sale by
Ja 18 dif JACK & BROTHER,
518 Main st., between Third and Fourth.

S. S. Mark. G. F. Downe.

MARK & DOWNS,

471 Main st.

SEASONABLE DRY GOODS.

RICH Valours in plain and plaids;
Irish and French Poplins;
French Merinoes;
Brocade, Bayadere, and plain Silks;
Moire Antique do;
Rich Silk Robes, assorted colors and prices;
Plain and Brocade Lustres;
Delaine Robes; Robes de Chambre;
Tarnishing Cords;
Opera, Velvet and Cloth Cloaks;
With a large stock of Shawls;
All of which we will sell at the lowest prices,
f27 MARK & DOWNS, 471 Main st.

TIMOTHY, BLUE GRASS, AND ORCHARD GRASS,
Clarden, crop of 1859.
June J. D. BONDURANT, Smith st.

GRASS SEEDS—A large stock of Blue Grass, Orchard
Grass, Hungarian Grass, Timothy Seed, Millet Seed,
Clover Seed, and Red Top in store and for sale at the low-
est to suit purchasers by [124] G. W. BASHAW.

BUCKWHEAT—200 bags received this day and for
sale by
jy24 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

SMOKED SALMON of superior quality received and
for sale by
jy28 W. & H. BURKHARDT 417 Market st.

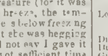
ST. LOUIS SIRUP, in bbls, half bbls, and kegs, just
received and for sale by
jy28 HIBBITT & SON.

SUNDRIES—
10 pieces Bonnet Muslin De laine;
2 cases Brocade Ponnee Mixtures;
1 do 4-4 purple Prints;
25 do 4-4 assorted do;
5 do Bedtiges
1 do Furniture Prints;
Received this day and for sale by
jy28 JAMES LOW & CO., 416 Main st.

REFINED SUGAR—100 bbls B. Crushed and Powdered
in landing from steamer Lucy Walker, 3d and Main wharf
24 RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

FINE TOBACCOS—
200 boxes Holland's Honmbolt Tobacco for sale by
NOCK, WICKS, & CO.
500 boxes Holland's Empress Tobacco for sale by
NOCK, WICKS, & CO.
600 boxes Harris's Princess Tobacco for sale by
NOCK, WICKS, & CO.
200 boxes Sutherlin's Eureka Tobacco for sale by
NOCK, WICKS, & CO.
200 boxes Crumpton's Strawberry Tobacco for sale by
NOCK, WICKS, & CO.
120 boxes Wm. Henry Hare Tobacco for sale by
NOCK, WICKS, & CO.
120 boxes Harris's Paredise Tobacco for sale by
NOCK, WICKS, & CO.
200 bxlls Harris's Planter's Choice Tobacco for sale by
NOCK, WICKS, & CO.
100 boxes Harris's Kate Wicks Tobacco for sale by
NOCK, WICKS, & CO.
200 bxlls Holland's Pine Apple Twist Tobacco for sale
by
j30 NOCK, WICKS, & CO.

FRANK LESLIE'S MAGAZINE for February. Price
A 25c.
131 F. MADDEN'S BOOKSTORE,
97 Third street.



COLLIS ORNSBY,
506 Main st.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

RECEIVING daily a large and complete stock of Hard-
ware and Cutlery, which will be sold at low prices to
prompt purchasers, consisting in part as follows:
2,000 gross Gimlet Screws;
200 do Table Cutlery;
1,500 dozen Butchers' and other Knife ;
200 do Pocket do;
100 do Grass and Grain Scythes;
10 do Mill Saws;
10 do Hand Cross-cut Saws;
101 do Axes & shovels and Spades;
10 do Log Chains;
500 do Locks and Latches;
200 do Hinges.
Purchasers in want will please call and examine.
C. ORMSBY,
j30 506 Main st., between Fourth and Fifth.

GROCERIES—
40 hhds choice N. O. Sugar;
50 bbls B. R. Powdered Baltimore Sugar;
50 bbls A. Soft Crushed do;
50 bbls A Hard do do;
50 sacks Rio Coffee, different prices;
50 do old Government Java Coffee;
25 do Santos do;
25 bbls best N. O. Molasses;
25 casks best Rice;
20 kegs Bicarbonate of Soda;
50 baskets Olive Oil;
100 boxes Family Soap, &c.;
In store and for sale low by T. BLANCAGNIEL,
j30 Third st., between Main and River.

WADDING—500 bales heavy and light black Wadding
for sale by
A. S. OKTH,
Agent for the Manufacturers,
j30 No. 44 Wall st., between Main and River.

MOLASSES—
100 bbls Plantation;
134 do do;
Received per steamer Diana and for sale by
j28 RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

BUSINESS CARDS.

T. O. SHACKELFORD,

WHOLESALE GROCER,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,
No. 38 Wall st., Louisville, Ky.

REFERENCES.—Hon. W. F. Bullock, Hon. P. B. Muhl.
Hunt, Cashier, and Isaac Walker, Esq., Louisville, Ky.;
Wilson, Pres't Bk Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.; Hon. Jno.
Crittenden, Frankfort, Ky.; Hon. Jno. C. Ten Eyck, Albany,
N. Y.; Hon. Jno. A. Dix, New York; Messrs. Ketchum, Son
& Co., New York; Messrs. Richmond, Kirtland & Co., Cin-
cinnati, O.; Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co., Cincinnati, O.;
Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co., New York; Messrs. Phelps,
Dodge & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co.,
Cleveland, O.; Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co., Detroit, Mich.;
Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Messrs. Phelps,
Dodge & Co., Galena, Ill.; Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co.,
Dubuque, Iowa; Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co., Burlington,
Iowa; Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co., Keokuk, Iowa; Messrs.
Phelps, Dodge & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Messrs. Phelps, Dodge
& Co., Leavenworth City, Kansas; Messrs. Phelps, Dodge &
Co., Atchison, Kansas; Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co., Omaha
City, Nebraska; Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co., Council Bluffs,
Iowa; Messrs. Phelps, D